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## Eisenhower Boxscore

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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of June 22, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM <sup>(S J Res 31)</sup>			Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56	
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM (HR 11356)	Reported 5-25-56	Passed 6-11-56	Reported 6-19-56		
ALASKAN STATEHOOD HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-19-56	Vetoed 4-16-56
REVISED FARM BILL (HR 10875)	Reported 4-30-55	Passed 5-3-56	Reported 5-11-56	Passed 5-18-56	Signed 5-28-56
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 10660)	Reported 4-21-56	Passed 4-27-56	Reported 5-10-56	Passed 5-29-56	
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	Signed 4-1-56
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55	Reported 6-5-56		
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56	Signed 5-29-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56	Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)			Reported 6-19-56		
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)	Reported 4-18-56				
HOUSING (HR 11742) (S 3855)	Reported 6-15-56		Reported 5-15-56	Passed 5-24-56	
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56		
DEPRESSED AREAS					
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE (S 3732)			Reported 4-26-56	Passed 5-10-56	
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56	Passed 3-26-56	Signed 3-29-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES (HR 11380)	Reported 5-29-56				

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office, Agriculture, Executive Offices, Interior, State-Justice-Judiciary and Commerce bills. Of the remaining seven major bills, five have been passed by both chambers. The House has passed one in addition.

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## 34 OF 217 PRESIDENTIAL REQUESTS APPROVED

With adjournment scheduled in less than a month, Congress had completed action on only 16 percent of President Eisenhower's 1956 legislative program as of June 20. Lawmakers, planning to leave the Capitol by July 15, had approved 34 of 217 Eisenhower requests.

Chances for favorable action on about 40 more requests were good. If the 40 requests were approved, the President could expect at least 35 percent of his 1956 program would be enacted. The outlook for a score higher than 35 percent was uncertain, but it appeared Mr. Eisenhower's batting average for the second session of the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress would be the lowest in his four years as chief executive.

Previous "boxscores" on President Eisenhower's legislative programs, as compiled by Congressional Quarterly: 1953, 73 percent approved; 1954, 65 percent; 1955, 46 percent (Weekly Report, p. 353).

### Status of 1956 Program

CQ analyzed every Eisenhower message, statement and speech between Jan. 5 and June 20 and extracted all legislative proposals that could be pinned down to specifics. The President's requests to Congress totaled 217. Status of the 217 proposals, as of June 20:

- 34 approved by Congress.
- 6 rejected.
- 52 passed by the House or Senate or both.
- 79 made some progress in committee -- either they had been reported or the subject of hearings.
- 12 sustained setbacks that still could be reversed.
- 34 received no action.

Congressional action on each of the President's 217 proposals is charted in a "boxscore" beginning on Page 716. For a more detailed description of each legislative request, see the list starting on Page 719. "Ground Rules" for CQ's analysis of the Eisenhower program are given on Page 723.

### Highlights of Program

Assistant White House Press Secretary Murray Snyder May 24 gave newsmen a list of the "highlights" of the President's program which he said were "of particular concern" to Mr. Eisenhower. (Weekly Report, p. 681) Status and outlook for the measures listed by Snyder, as of June 20:

Approved -- Revised farm bill; improved medical care for military dependents.

Will be passed -- Expanded highway program (in conference committee); omnibus housing program (passed by Senate with more public housing than the President

wanted, reported to the House); \$4.7 billion foreign aid program (passed by House with a \$1.1 billion cut, approved by Senate committee with some funds restored, final total uncertain.)

Outlook for passage good -- Farm credit reorganization (passed House, reported to Senate); farm credit liberalization (passed House); aid for training health personnel (passed Senate); construction of medical research facilities (passed Senate in modified form, reported to House); mental health projects (passed Senate, reported to House); liberalization of longshoremen's injury benefits (passed Senate, reported to House); improved military survivor benefits (passed House).

Outlook uncertain -- School construction (reported to House); civil rights commission (reported to House); civil rights division in Justice Department (reported to House); pay raises for top federal personnel (passed House); customs simplification (passed House).

Little chance of passage -- Hawaiian statehood (recommitted by House in 1955); U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (reported to House); construction of an atomic powered exhibit ship (tabled by the Senate on June 20, reported to House in 1955); immigration law revision (no action beyond hearings); Refugee Relief Act revision (no action beyond hearings); rural development program for low income farmers (no action); postal rate increases (reported to House, but opposed by Democratic leadership); labor bills on which there has been no action: Taft-Hartley amendments; regulation of union welfare funds; industrial safety program; revision of eight hour laws for workers on federal projects; equal pay for women.

Snyder's list also included a health re-insurance bill. President Eisenhower, however, has not formally requested such legislation this year and CQ has not included it in the "boxscore." In his Jan. 26 health message to Congress, the President said private companies might do the job better by joining together to pool their risks, and that he would not request legislation until private efforts proved unworkable.

Chairman J. Percy Priest of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 25 said that a health re-insurance bill would be impossible this session.

Meanwhile, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) May 24 said "I think if the President will be patient he will find that at the end of the session, Congress will have enacted a program designed to meet the needs of the American people and to face the problems that are before us."

## Congressional Quarterly's Eisenhower Boxscore

(Listing action by the 84th Congress on the President's 1956 Program as of June 20)

Key		HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION						SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION						SENATE FLOOR ACTION						PUBLIC LAW NUMBER						FINAL OUTCOME																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Give elderly a priority in public housing.	✓		✓	✓			5. Allot such quotas to preference groups.			H			
4. Admit old single persons to public housing.	✓		✓	✓			6. Drop "mortgages" on quotas.			H			
5. Raise FHA loan insurance authorization.	✓		✓	✓			7. Permit Attorney General to grant relief in immigration, deportation cases.						
6. Enlarge and make permanent FHA repair loan program.	✓		✓	✓			8. Set a ceiling on relief cases.			H			
7. Increase grants for urban planning.	✓		✓	✓			9. Waive fingerprinting of alien visitors.			H			
8. Liberalize mortgage terms on housing for persons displaced by slum clearance programs.	✓		✓	✓			10. Relax rules on aliens going through U.S.			H			
9. Raise college housing loan authorization.	✓		✓	✓			11. Drop inspection of aliens coming from Alaska, Hawaii.			H			
10. Permit higher interest on college loans.	X		X	X			12. Drop racial, ethnic information rules.			H			
11. Aid elderly to get FHA-insured loans.	✓		✓	✓			13. Ease false identity regulations.			H			
12. Insure loans on apartments for the old.	✓		✓	✓			14. Ease rules on Asian spouses, children.			H			
13. Let farm housing loan authority expire.*	X		X	X			15. Aid aliens marrying U.S. citizens.			H			
14. Ease FNMA stock purchase requirements.	✓		✓	✓			16. Aid veterans seeking naturalization.			H			
15. Increase FNMA special assistance powers.	✓		✓	✓			17. Limit judicial appeals on deportation.			H			
OTHER							REFUGEES						
1. Increase OASI coverage.	✓	✓	✓				1. Transfer unused quotas.			H			
2. Extend formula for public aid grants.	H		✓				2. Omit reference to "resettlement."			H			
3. Limit public assistance aid for recipients of OASI benefits.*	H		H				3. Admit escapees, expellees.			H			
4. Alter interest on OASI trust fund.			✓				4. Admit those coming from homelands.			H			
5. Permit social security research projects.	H		✓				5. Waive proof of lawful entry.			H			
6. Stress self-care aim of public aid program.	H		✓				6. Waive passport requirement.			H			
7. Aid juvenile delinquency projects.*			H				7. Waive 2-year history requirement.			H			
8. Expand child welfare services.*	H		✓				8. Permit sponsorship by groups.			H			
9. Improve mentally retarded children's schooling.			✓	✓			9. Admit family members separately.			H			
Foreign Policy							10. Admit tubercular refugees.			H			
FOREIGN AID							TREATIES						
1. Appropriate \$4.9 billion for foreign aid.	H		H				(House action unnecessary; Senate approval and President's signature complete action)						
2. Authorize \$4.7 billion in aid.	X	X	✓				Consent to ratification of agreements on:						
3. Permit long-term commitments.	X		X				1. Imports of commercial samples.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Set up special Middle East-African fund.	✓	✓	✓				2. Slavery.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Increase Special Presidential Fund.	✓	✓	✓				3. Friendship, commerce (Haiti).	--	--				
6. Grant greater flexibility in use of Fund.	✓	✓	✓				4. Touring customs facilities.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Grant leeway in obligating all aid funds.	✓	✓	X				5. Imports of cars.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. Provide foreign research reactors.	✓	✓	✓				6. Inter-American cultural relations.	--	--				
IMMIGRATION*							7. International plant protection.	--	--				
1. Base quotas on 1950 census.			H				8. Amity, economic relations (Iran).	--	--				
2. Base increased quotas on immigration since 1924.			H				9. Civil aviation.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Set up non-nationality quota of 5,000.			H				10. Friendship, commerce (Nicaragua).	--	--				
4. Pool unused national quotas within area.			H				11. Friendship, commerce (Netherlands).	--	--				
							12. International Wheat Agreement.	--	--				
							OTHER						
							1. Join world trade group (OTC).	✓					
							2. Extend Export Control Act.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
							3. Increase information agency funds.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	603

(For more detailed requests, see p. 719)

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Take part in trade fairs, cultural acts.	H		✓	✓			6. Increase public aid funds to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.	H		H			
<b>Labor</b>							<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>						
1. Require employer non-Communist oaths.*							1. Grant D.C. home rule, suffrage.*			✓	✓		
2. Protect strikers' voting rights.*							2. Provide Presidential review of D.C. self-government acts.						
3. Extend minimum wage coverage.*			H				3. Let President appoint D.C. mayor.						
4. Grant equal pay for equal work.							4. Raise federal payment to D.C.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	460
5. Aid occupational safety plans.*							5. Improve D.C. jobless pay law.*			✓	✓		
6. Liberalize longshoremen injury benefits.*	✓		✓	✓			6. Provide D.C. non-occupational disability.*						
7. Revise Eight-Hour laws.*							7. Authorize D.C. public works.						
8. Regulate welfare, pension plans.							8. Transfer Freedmen's, build new hospital.						
<b>Military, Veterans</b>							<b>Taxes, Economic Policy</b>						
1. Improve survivor benefits.*	✓	✓	H				<b>TAXES, CUSTOMS</b>						
2. Relate survivor benefits to OASI.*	✓	✓	H				1. Extend corporation tax rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	458
3. Improve dependents' medical care.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	569	2. Extend excise tax rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	458
4. Aid career medical personnel.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	497	3. Require fewer information returns.*						
5. Insure military housing construction.	✓		✓	✓			4. Exempt from taxes certain income from investment companies.*						
6. Cut rent for substandard housing.*	✓						5. Alter corporate tax on foreign income.*						
7. Raise regular officer strength.	✓						6. Improve import customs valuation.*	✓	✓	H			
8. Aid military nurses.							<b>RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS</b>						
9. Make officer retirement law permanent.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	547	1. Provide 10-year interstate highway plan.*	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<b>Miscellaneous, Adminis.</b>							2. Finance highways without deficit.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<b>GENERAL</b>							3. Extend federal-aid highway program.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
1. Investigate denials of Negro rights.	✓		H				4. Increase aid for flooded roads.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
2. Provide assistant attorney general for civil rights.	✓		H				5. Finance TVA power through revenue bonds.			H			
3. Reward contributions to civilization.*	H		H				6. Authorize Upper Colorado project.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	485
4. Promote artistic endeavors.*	H						7. Authorize Fryingpan-Arkansas project.*	✓		✓			
5. Aid federal budgeting, accounting.	✓	✓	✓	✓			8. Construct Ventura (Calif.) project.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	423
6. Permit Reorganization Plan No. 1.#							9. Construct Wapinitia (Ore.) project.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	559
7. Permit Reorganization Plan No. 2.#							10. Construct Washoe (Nev.-Calif.) project.	✓		✓	✓		
<b>POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS</b>							11. Authorize Green Peter-White Bridge (Ore.) reservoir as partnership project.*	H					
1. Increase postal rates.*	✓						12. Authorize John Day reservoir (Ore.-Wash.) as partnership project.						
2. Pay P.O. for carrying welfare mail.*	✓						13. Authorize Bruces Eddy (Idaho) reservoir as partnership project.						
3. Cover federal employees under OASI*	H		X	X			14. Permit locally-financed power at Cougar (Ore.) project.*	H					
4. Provide voluntary health insurance.*	H						15. Authorize Passamaquoddy survey.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	401
5. Raise top employees' pay.	✓	✓					16. Aid local development of reclamation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	434
6. Shift financing of injury benefits.*							17. Deepen Great Lakes channels.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>TERRITORIES, INDIANS</b>							18. Increase funds for national parks.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	573
1. Grant statehood to Hawaii.*	✓	X	H										
2. Advance Alaskan statehood.													
3. Provide Alaskan care of mentally ill.	✓	✓	✓	✓									
4. Build sanitary facilities for Indians.	H												
5. Build schools, other works in Canal Zone.													

(For more detailed requests, see p. 719)

ANTITRUST	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Require pre-merger information.	✓	✓	H			
2. Amplify federal anti-merger power.						
3. Regulate all bank mergers.	✓	✓	H			
4. Regulate bank control by holding company.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	511
5. Strengthen FTC antitrust orders.	H					
6. Simplify federal antitrust civil actions.						
AREA REDEVELOPMENT						
1. Set up agency to aid unemployment areas.	H		H			
2. Provide technical aid for area planning.	H		H			
3. Grant matching capital improvement loans.	H		H			
4. Set up revolving loan fund.	H		H			
5. Apply urban renewal program to industrial redevelopment.	H		H			

6. Grant HHFA priority to unemployment areas.

## OTHER

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Extend temporary debt limit.	✓					
2. Increase small business disaster loans.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	402
3. Grant matching indemnities for flood loss.	H		✓	✓		
4. Reinsure private flood insurance.	H		✓	✓		
5. Construct nuclear-powered exhibit ship.*	✓		X	X		
6. Authorize AEC construction of plants.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	506
7. Extend Defense Production Act.	✓	✓	✓			
8. Extend Export-Import Bank loan power.			H			
9. Increase patent fees.	✓					
10. Terminate Texas City tin smelter.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11. Dispose of rubber research lab.						
12. Authorize fisheries program.	H		H			

(For more detailed requests, see below)

## President Eisenhower Submits 217 Requests to Congress

### LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

Following is a list of President Eisenhower's 1956 legislative requests to Congress. A symbol in parentheses following each request indicates the message in which it was made. A key to the symbols is given in the box on this page. Treaty requests are followed by the date treaty was sent to the Senate.

#### Agriculture

##### SOIL BANK

1. Authorize an acreage reserve program under which growers of wheat, cotton, corn and rice would voluntarily reduce planted acreage below allotments in return for certificates convertible into cash or specified quantities of the commodities from Commodity Credit Corp. stocks. (B)
2. Authorize a conservation reserve program providing annual federal payments to any farmer, regardless of crop or location, who voluntarily contracts to withdraw some cropland from current production and put it into soil-conserving uses for a specified period. (Federal payments would cover part of the initial cost of establishing the new use of the land.) (B)
3. Authorize up to 50 percent of the total soil bank payment to be paid a farmer when the contract is signed. (M)
4. Provide that each participating farmer contract to refrain from cropping or grazing any land put into the acreage or conservation reserve. (B)

##### COMMODITY PROGRAMS

1. Take no action to restore high rigid price supports for farm commodities. (D)
2. Place a dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any one individual or farming unit. (B)
3. Expand the non-commercial wheat area beyond the 12 states designated in existing law. (B)
4. Exempt from marketing quotas producers who use all the wheat they raise for feed, food or seed on their own farms. (B)
5. Extend for one year legislation exempting durum wheat from acreage and marketing controls. (B)
6. Authorize the annual sale for feeding purposes, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, of limited quantities

### Key

President Eisenhower's 1956 legislative requests were made in the following messages to Congress: (the list gives the CQ symbol for each message, the subject of the message and the date of delivery to Congress).

Symbol	Message	Date
A	State of the Union	Jan. 5
B	Farm Program	Jan. 9
C	School Construction	Jan. 12
D	Budget	Jan. 16
E	Economic Report	Jan. 24
F	Health	Jan. 26
G	National Parks	Feb. 2
H	Immigration	Feb. 8
I	Foreign Aid	March 19
J	Foreign Aid Funds	March 20
K	Texas City Tin Smelter	March 29
L	Military Personnel (Letter to Congressional Leaders)	April 9
M	Speech on Farm Bill Veto	April 16
N	D.C. Home Rule (Letter from Budget Bureau to House District Committee Chairman)	April 23
O	Rubber Requirements & Resources	April 30
P	Hoover Commission Recommendations	May 10
Q	Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1956	May 16
R	Reorganization Plan No. 2, 1956	May 17
S	Fisheries Program (White House Statement)	June 4

Symbols preceding a request indicate:

\* Request previously denied; resubmitted in 1956.

of Commodity Credit Corp. wheat of less desirable milling quality. (B)

7. Amend the price support law to require that parity prices for cotton be computed on the basis of the average grade and quality of the crop. (B)

8. Replace acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments, beginning with the 1957 crop. (B)
9. Eliminate provisions of law setting a minimum national acreage allotment for peanuts. (B)
10. Extend the special school milk program for two years beyond June 30, 1956. (B)
11. Increase from \$50 million to \$75 million a year authorization to use CCC funds for the school milk program. (B)
12. Renew the Sugar Act of 1948. (B)

## OTHER

1. Permit, under proper safeguards, domestic sales of government-owned price-supported commodities at not less than support levels plus carrying charges. (B)
2. Repeal section of the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954 which limits export of government-owned surpluses to "friendly" nations only. (B)
3. Relax planting requirements to maintain base acreage for wheat allotments in the Great Plains area. (B)
4. Provide long-time cost-sharing commitments under the agricultural conservation program in the Great Plains area. (B)
5. Exempt farmers from the federal excise tax on gasoline purchased for use on the farm. (B)
6. Continue reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration by combining the production credit corporations and the federal intermediate credit banks. (B)
7. Increase funds for agricultural research by 25 percent. (B)
8. Enact the rural development program to aid low-income farm families recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1955. (B, E)
- \*9. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the Farmers' Home Administration to make loans to part-time and low-income farmers, and provide additional loan authorization of \$15 million. (D)
10. Authorize increased overseas disposal of surplus farm commodities. (M)

## Education and Welfare

## SCHOOLS

1. Authorize \$1.25 billion, at the rate of \$250 million annually for five years, for federal grants to states for school construction in financially needy districts. (C)
2. Distribute federal grant funds according to state income per school-age child, allotting larger amounts per child to states with lower income. (C)
3. Require that states, in distributing federal-grant funds, give the highest priority to school districts with the least economic ability to meet their needs. (C)
4. Require that federal grants be matched by states or local school districts in first year, thereafter by states alone. (C)
5. Set matching requirements according to state income per school-age child, permitting lower-income states to put up a smaller proportion of funds than higher-income states. (C)
6. Provide a formula to reduce the proportion of federal grant funds to states "noticeably lagging behind their ability" to support their public schools. (C)
- \*7. Authorize \$750 million over five years for federal purchase of local school construction bonds unmarketable except at "excessive" interest rates. (C)
- \*8. Authorize a five-year program of advances to states to help provide reserves for bonds issued by state school financing agencies to finance local school construction under lease-purchase plans. (C)
- \*9. Authorize a five-year \$20 million program of matching grants to states for planning to help communities and states overcome "obstacles" to financing school construction. (C)
10. Provide a "major" increase in funds for the Office of Education, to expand research and other services. (C)
11. Extend authority for federal funds for school construction in federally affected school districts. (C)

## HEALTH

1. Authorize \$250 million for a five-year program of federal grants for construction of medical research and teaching facilities; require institutions to match grants in "at least equal amounts." (F)
- \*2. Authorize federal insurance of private loans for the construction of medical care facilities; authorize a contingent liability of \$200 million outstanding at any one time, plus an additional \$150 million at the discretion of the President. (DF)
3. Extend for two years the federal-state program of aid in construction of hospitals and other medical care facilities. (F)
- \*4. Provide federal aid for graduate nurse traineeships. (F)
- \*5. Authorize a five-year program of federal grants for training practical nurses. (F)
- \*6. Authorize establishment of traineeships in other public health specialties. (F)
7. Increase by 28 percent funds for medical research and research grants by the National Institutes of Health. (F)
- \*8. Authorize a "separate program" for federal matching of state and local expenditures for medical care of the aged, blind, disabled and dependent children. (D, F)
- \*9. Set federal share at 50 percent, up to a maximum derived by multiplying \$6 a month by the number of adults on public assistance rolls, and \$3 a month by the number of minors on the rolls. (D)
- \*10. Authorize a new program of mental health project grants to seek ways of improving mental institutions. (F)
11. Authorize the Public Health Service to make periodic surveys of sickness and disability in the United States. (F)
- \*12. Strengthen and make permanent the Water Pollution Control Act. (F)
- \*13. Extend the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act to June 30, 1957. (F)

## HOUSING

- \*1. Authorize contracts for 35,000 new public housing units a year for two years. (D)
2. Make federal assistance to a community for public housing contingent on its adoption of a workable program of slum prevention and elimination. (D, E)
3. Amend public housing law to provide limited preference to elderly low-income families. (D)
4. Amend public housing law to permit admission of elderly single persons. (D)
5. Increase, and place on a more permanent basis, the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance authority. (D, E)
6. Increase the maximum size and maturity of home repair and modernization loans eligible for FHA insurance, and give the program permanent status. (D, E)
7. Increase from \$5 million to \$10 million authorization for matching grants to state, metropolitan and regional planning agencies for urban planning assistance. (A, D)
8. Authorize "exceptionally favorable terms" for federally insured mortgages on housing for persons displaced by urban renewal and other public projects. (E)
9. Increase by \$100 million, borrowing authorization for college housing loans. (D)
10. Allow higher interest rates on college housing loans -- in order to adequately cover costs to the government and encourage private lenders to "reenter" market. (A, D)
11. Permit older persons buying houses with federally insured mortgages to have third parties -- individuals or organizations -- guarantee interest and amortization payments. (E)
12. Authorize mortgage insurance on favorable terms for apartments built for occupancy in whole or in part by older persons. (E)
- \*13. Permit authority for farm housing loans under Title V of the 1949 Housing Act to expire June 30, 1956. (D)
14. Authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to vary within wider limits its stock purchase requirement. (E)
15. Increase the Federal National Mortgage Association's special assistance authority. (A)



## OTHER

1. Extend the coverage of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to self-employed groups and other workers not yet covered. (D,E)
2. Extend temporarily, until June 30, 1959, the existing formula for determining the federal share of public assistance payments. (D)
- \*3. Fix at 50 percent the federal share of supplementary old-age assistance payments to beneficiaries of OASI who are added to the assistance rolls after fiscal 1957. (D)
4. Enact legislation to make the interest paid to the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund reflect more closely the long-term character of investments by the fund. (D)
5. Authorize research and demonstration projects in the social security field. (D)
6. Help needy persons to obtain self-support and self-care through the public assistance programs. (D)
- \*7. Authorize federal aid to states for strengthening their services for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. (D)
- \*8. Increase authorization for child welfare services. (A,D)
9. Enact legislation to alleviate the shortage of teachers and to encourage improved educational opportunities for mentally retarded children. (A,D)

## Foreign Policy

## FOREIGN AID

1. Appropriate \$4.9 billion for fiscal 1957 mutual security programs. (I,J)
2. Authorize \$4.7 billion in fiscal 1957 for mutual security. (I)
3. Provide "limited authority" to make "longer term" economic assistance commitments for development projects requiring a period of years for completion. (A,D,I)
4. Set up special \$100 million fund for non-military aid in the Middle East and Africa. (I)
5. Authorize an additional \$100 million for the Special Presidential Fund plus authority for transfers to the Fund. (I)
6. Grant greater flexibility in the President's authority to use the Fund. (I)
7. Permit greater flexibility in the obligating of mutual security appropriations. (I)
8. Authorize construction of research reactors abroad. (I,J)

## IMMIGRATION\*

\*(The President requested revision of the immigration laws in 1953 and 1955, but did not make detailed recommendations.)

1. Increase the maximum annual immigration quota from 154,657 to about 220,000 by basing ceiling on a percentage of total U.S. population as shown by the 1950 census. (H)
2. Distribute the additional quota numbers among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to the U.S. since 1924. (H)
3. Set aside from the increased annual quota 5,000 numbers to be available for admission of aliens without regard to nationality or national origin. (H)
4. Permit utilization of unused national quota numbers in the succeeding year by pooling such numbers within geographic areas and distributing among eligible applicants of the area without regard to country of birth. (H)
5. Limit allocation of unused quotas to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law. (H)
6. Eliminate the "mortgage" on quotas resulting from visas issued under special acts and charged against Immigration Act quotas. (H)
7. Give the Attorney General limited discretionary powers to grant relief in individual immigration and deportation cases currently handled through private bills, limiting such discretion to aliens with close relatives in the U.S., veterans and functionaries of religious organizations. (H)
8. Provide a ceiling on the number of cases in which such discretionary authority may be exercised. (H)

9. Permit the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to waive the fingerprinting requirement, on a reciprocal basis, for aliens coming to the U.S. for temporary periods. (H)
10. Relax admission requirements for aliens traveling through, but not remaining in, the U.S. (H)
11. Eliminate inspection requirements for aliens seeking admittance to the mainland from Alaska and Hawaii. (H)
12. Repeal requirement that aliens specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications. (H)
13. Amend provision making falsification of identity a mandatory ground for deportation to give relief to refugees who used false identities to escape forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain. (H)
14. Repeal "inequitable" provisions relating to Asian spouses and adopted children. (H)
15. Repeal requirement that aliens who marry U.S. citizens must have been in the U.S. one year before marriage to be eligible for adjustment to permanent residence. (H)
16. Waive proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization benefits. (H)
17. Limit the use of judicial appeals against deportation orders when the "only purpose" is delay. (H)

## REFUGEES

- \*1. Amend the Refugee Act to provide for transfer of unused quota in any category. (A)
- \*2. Redefine "refugee" to eliminate reference to resettlement. (A)
- \*3. Eliminate requirement that "escapee" or "expellee" be also a "refugee." (A)
- \*4. Relax requirement that refugee be living away from his home area. (A)
- \*5. Permit Attorney General to waive requirement that alien refugees already in the U.S. prove their lawful entry. (A)
- \*6. Permit waiver of requirement that refugees and escapees provide passports. (A)
- \*7. Delete requirement for two-year past history on visa applicants. (A)
- \*8. Permit welfare groups to sponsor individual applicants. (A)
- \*9. Permit members of a refugee's family to enter the U.S. separately. (A)
- \*10. Relax ban on admission of tubercular refugees. (A)

## TREATIES

## Consent to ratification of:

1. Convention to facilitate importation of commercial samples and advertising material. (7/7/53)
2. Protocol amending slavery convention. (5/27/54)
3. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Haiti. (6/22/55)
4. Convention concerning customs facilities for touring. (1/12/56)
5. Customs convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles. (1/12/56)
6. Convention for the promotion of Inter-American cultural relations. (1/12/56)
7. International plant protection convention. (1/12/56)
8. Treaty of amity, economic relations, and consular rights between the United States and Iran. (1/12/56)
9. Protocol relating to certain amendments to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. (1/12/56)
10. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua. (3/9/56)
11. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Netherlands. (5/7/56)
12. International Wheat Agreement, 1956. (6/12/56)

## OTHER

- \*1. Approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (A,D)
2. Extend the Export Control Act. (D)
3. Increase funds substantially for the U.S. Information Agency. (A,D)

4. Authorize, on a continuing basis, U.S. participation in international trade and cultural presentations. (D)

### Labor

- \*1. Amend the Taft-Hartley Labor Act to require employers to file non-Communist affidavits. (A)
- \*2. Amend the Taft-Hartley Act to protect rights of economic strikers in representation elections. (A)
- \*3. Extend the minimum wage law to protect additional workers. (A,D)
4. Approve equal pay for equal work without sex discrimination. (A)
- \*5. Enact a new program providing technical aid and limited financial assistance to the states for promoting occupational safety. (D)
- \*6. Raise benefits and provide more funds for rehabilitation under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. (A,D)
- \*7. Clarify and strengthen the eight-hour law covering workers on federal and federally aided public works projects. (A)
8. Require federal registration of private pension and welfare plans and reports on their administration and finances. (A,E)

### Military and Veterans

- \*1. Improve military and veterans' survivor benefits. (A,D,L)
- \*2. Relate military service survivor benefits to Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance benefits. (D,L)
- \*3. Improve medical care for military dependents. (A,D,F,L)
4. Provide improved career inducements for armed services medical personnel. (D,L)
5. Extend authority for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance of military housing units. (A,D)
- \*6. Provide reasonable rentals for servicemen occupying substandard government quarters. (D,L)
7. Raise the statutory ceiling on regular Army and Air Force officers to approximately 50 percent of their planned total officer strength. (L)
8. Improve conditions of military service for nurses. (L)
9. Extend on a permanent basis authority for Army and Air Force-commissioned officers to retire in currently held temporary grades. (L)

### Miscellaneous and Administrative

#### GENERAL

1. Set up a bipartisan commission to examine charges of vote denials and unwarranted economic pressures against Negroes. (A)
2. Authorize an additional assistant attorney general in the Justice Department to direct federal legal activities in the field of civil rights. (A)
- \*3. Enact legislation to give national recognition for distinguished civilian contributions to the advancement of the arts and the welfare of mankind. (D)
- \*4. Enact legislation to promote wider appreciation of the arts and encouragement of creative artistic endeavors. (D)
5. Enact legislation to carry out Hoover Commission recommendations to improve federal budgeting and accounting practices. (P)
6. Establish office of assistant secretary for research and development in the departments of Army, Navy and Air Force (Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1956). (Q)
7. Separate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (Reorganization Plan No. 2, 1956). (R)

#### POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

- \*1. Raise postal rates to increase revenues by \$350 million a year. (A,D)
- \*2. Authorize appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury to pay the Post Office Department for transportation of mail, such as educational or religious matter, being carried free or at greatly reduced rates. (D)

- \*3. Cover federal government employees under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, making "suitable" adjustments in existing retirement programs. (A,E)
- \*4. Authorize prepaid group health insurance for federal employees. (A,F)
- \*5. Increase the pay of government executives and top career employees. (A)
- \*6. Provide that federal employing agencies bear the cost of accident compensation benefits paid their employees. (D)

### TERRITORIES, INDIANS

- \*1. Grant statehood to Hawaii. (A)
2. Enact legislation to advance Alaskan statehood. (A)
3. Transfer to the territorial government of Alaska responsibility for care of the mentally ill, providing temporary federal aid for building and operating treatment centers. (D)
4. Authorize the Public Health Service to construct and maintain sanitary facilities for United States Indians. (D,F)
5. Authorize the (Panama) Canal Zone government to make expenditures to replace schools and other civic improvements being transferred to the Republic of Panama under terms of a 1955 treaty. (D)
6. Increase the existing dollar limitations for public assistance grants to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. (D)

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- \*1. Grant self-government and suffrage to citizens of the District of Columbia. (A)
2. Provide, under D.C. self-government, for Presidential review of acts adopted by the District Council, under certain circumstances. (N)
3. Provide, under D.C. self-government, that the mayor be appointed by the President, subject to Senate approval. (N)
4. Authorize a \$2 million increase in the federal payment to the District of Columbia. (D)
- \*5. Improve the D.C. unemployment insurance law. (A)
- \*6. Establish in the District of Columbia a system of benefits for workers temporarily disabled from non-occupational causes. (A,D)
7. Authorize construction and improvement of firehouses, hospitals, institutions, recreational facilities and stormwater sewers in D.C. (D)
8. Transfer Freedmen's Hospital (D.C.) to Howard University and provide for construction of a new teaching hospital. (D)

### Taxes, Economic Policy

#### TAXES, CUSTOMS

1. Continue for one year existing corporation income tax rates. (A,D)
2. Continue for one year existing excise tax rates. (A,D)
- \*3. Enact legislation to reduce the frequency of information returns submitted by employers withholding income and social security taxes. (D)
- \*4. Permit regulated investment companies with the bulk of their assets in tax-exempt securities to pass through to their shareholders the tax-exempt status of the income from such securities. (E)
- \*5. Enact legislation to stimulate foreign investment by modifications of the taxation of corporate income from foreign sources. (A,E)
- \*6. Enact legislation to simplify the present system of customs valuation. (A,E)

### RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

- \*1. Authorize as a "single integrated program" completion in approximately 10 years of a 40,000-mile interstate highway system. (A,D)
2. Provide an "adequate" plan for financing the interstate highway program to avoid creating budget deficits. (A,D)
3. Continue the Federal-Aid Highway Program for other roads. (A)

## AREA REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

4. Increase by \$10 million the fiscal 1956 authorization for grants to states for repair of federal-aid highways damaged by floods. (D)
5. Authorize sale of revenue bonds to finance steam-power facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority. (D)
- \*6. Authorize federal construction of the Upper Colorado River Basin project. (A,D)
- \*7. Authorize federal construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project (Colo.). (A,D)
8. Authorize federal construction of the Ventura project (Calif.). (D)
9. Authorize federal construction of the Wapinitia project, Juniper division (Ore.). (D)
10. Authorize federal construction of the Washoe project (Nev.-Calif.). (D)
- \*11. Authorize development of Green Peter - White Bridge Reservoir (Ore.) on "partnership" basis, providing for cooperative action between the federal government and non-federal interests. (D)
12. Authorize John Day Reservoir (Ore.-Wash.) as a partnership project. (A,D)
13. Authorize Bruce Eddy Reservoir (Idaho) as a partnership project. (D)
- \*14. Enact partnership legislation to permit local interests to install power facilities at the Cougar multiple purpose project (Ore.). (D)
- \*15. Authorize a survey to determine whether hydroelectric power can be economically developed from the tides at Passamaquoddy Bay (Maine). (D)
16. Authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to assist local organizations, through loans and grants, in development of small reclamation projects. (A,D)
17. Authorize deepening and improvement of the Great Lakes connecting channels. (D)
18. Provide increased funds to improve facilities in the national parks. (G)

## ANTITRUST

1. Require firms of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce to give advance notice and data to antitrust agencies before instituting mergers. (E)
2. Specify that the federal government has authority to act in mergers when either party is engaged in interstate commerce. (E)
3. Extend federal regulation to all mergers of banking institutions. (E)
4. Require federal approval of acquisitions of banks by holding companies. (E)
5. Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders under the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts. (E)
6. Authorize the Attorney General, when considering civil proceedings, to compel the production of documents without recourse to a grand jury. (E)

1. Establish an Area Assistance Administration (AAA) within the Commerce Department to aid communities experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment. (E)
2. Authorize the AAA to provide technical assistance to such communities, either directly or through grants, for studying their resources and preparing practical plans for industrial development. (E)
3. Authorize the AAA to extend capital improvement loans, in cooperation with states and localities, to cover part of the cost of projects to improve the long-run economic outlook of such communities. (E)
4. Establish a \$50 million revolving loan fund to carry out the community assistance program. (E)
5. Make benefits under the Urban Renewal Program available for industrial redevelopment of business sections in such communities. (E)
6. Authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to give priority to applications for aid, in financing needed public facilities, from communities experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment. (E)

## OTHER

1. Extend for one year the temporary increase in the statutory debt limit. (D)
2. Amend the Small Business Act to increase the authority for disaster loans. (D)
3. Authorize federal-state indemnities for flood losses on real property, business inventories and household effects, with insured individuals paying part of the system's cost. (A,D,E)
4. Authorize federal reinsurance for private carriers offering flood insurance. (E)
- \*5. Authorize construction of a nuclear-powered exhibit ship using an atomic propulsion plant "already developed." (A,D)
6. Authorize new construction for improvement of Atomic Energy Commission production plants and research and development facilities. (D)
7. Extend the Defense Production Act for two years. (A,D)
8. Extend the Export-Import Bank's lending authority beyond 1958. (E)
9. Increase patent fees to make the Patent Office more nearly self-supporting. (D)
10. Terminate federal operation of the Texas City tin smelter by Jan. 31, 1957. (K)
11. Provide for disposal of government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio. (O)
12. Authorize a comprehensive commercial fisheries program, including research, and a \$10 million revolving fund for loans to fishermen. (S)

## Ground Rules for CQ's Eisenhower Boxscore

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the executive branch but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out the regular functions of the government. But CQ included several appropriation requests the President designated as key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages (rather than in the Budget.)

Because requests for approval of treaties carry over

From one Congress to the next, CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1953 on.

CQ tabulated action taken in 1955 on bills relating to the President's 1956 program when such bills still were pending before Congress in 1956.

The number "217" is a fair, but necessarily somewhat arbitrary, count of Presidential proposals. Requests can be totaled in many ways. Though not all the President's proposals were equally important, CQ made no attempt to weigh them. But a rough, automatic weighing results from the fact that major requests usually have several points.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ weighed compromises to determine if the result was closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.



## ANALYSIS OF 129 EASTERN DISTRICTS

In 1952 President Eisenhower carried 11 of the 12 eastern states: The six New England states -- Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; the three Middle Atlantic states -- New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania; and Delaware and Maryland. Stevenson took West Virginia. In 1953, Democrats captured the governorship of New Jersey, and in 1954 the governorships of Connecticut, Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. In 1956, six Senators will seek re-election in these 12 states -- five Republicans and one Democrat. In addition, 129 House seats will be at stake.

Previous Congressional Quarterly studies have revealed the principal population and economic characteristics of 120 Congressional districts in the South, 129 in the Midwest (Weekly Report, p. 142), and 57 in the West (Weekly Report, p. 443). The following analysis covers the 129 districts in the East. As in the previous studies, CQ computed district characteristics from data contained in the 1950 census -- the latest complete information available. These characteristics, together with 1952 and 1954 election results, were then averaged for three groups of districts:

- 29 that went strongly for Stevenson in 1952 by giving Eisenhower less than 45 percent of their ballots.
- 29 "doubtful" districts -- eight won by Stevenson and 21 by Eisenhower by less than 55 percent.
- 71 that gave Eisenhower more than 55 percent of their ballots.

## Typical Eastern Districts

	Average Strong Democratic District	Average Doubtful District	Average Strong Republican District
Eisenhower vote	36.3%	51.6%	62.8%
GOP Cong. vote 1952	35.7	48.8	60.9
GOP Cong. vote 1954	31.1	44.7	56.7
Urban	90.9	79.8	69.0
Negro	13.4	5.7	2.8
Foreign-born white	17.3	10.7	10.3
Employed in farming	0.8	3.2	5.9
Employed in mfg.	30.9	35.3	33.0
Non-farm white-collar workers	39.4	39.4	39.9
Non-farm blue-collar workers	58.3	56.5	53.4

These figures buttress conclusions based on the earlier studies of western and midwestern districts. Democrats are strongest in highly urban areas, among Negroes, foreign born and blue-collar workers. Republicans are strongest in less urban areas, with smaller proportions of Negroes, foreign born and blue-collar workers.

Only four of the 29 districts that gave Eisenhower less than 45 percent of the vote are outside metropolitan areas -- two in southwestern Pennsylvania (21st and 26th) and two in West Virginia (5th and 6th). Fourteen of the 29 are in New York City, another four in Philadelphia. All 29 districts elected Democrats to the House in 1954, by margins exceeding 60 percent of the vote in all but two. Only one of the 29 elected a Republican in 1952 -- the New York 21st, where Rep. Jacob Javits (R) retired in 1954 following his election as Attorney General of New York.

Of the 71 districts that gave Eisenhower more than 55 percent of the vote, 45 went to him by more than 60 percent. Only two of the 71 districts elected Democrats to the House in 1952 -- the Massachusetts 4th (Worcester) and the New York 7th, one of eight New York City districts that Eisenhower carried. In 1954, however, Democrats carried these two and five others of the 71. Of the 21 districts Eisenhower carried by less than 55 percent, 13 elected Democrats to the House at the same election. The same 13 and three others picked Democrats in 1954.

## Patterns in New York

One-third, or 43, of the 129 districts in 12 eastern states are in New York. These 43 are divided almost equally -- 22 in New York City, 21 upstate. Following is a comparison of the characteristics of these districts, averaged for three groups:

- 14 New York City districts that gave Eisenhower less than 45 percent of the vote.
- 8 New York City districts won by Eisenhower, six by more than 55 percent of the vote.
- 21 districts outside New York City, all of which were carried by Eisenhower, 17 by more than 60 percent.

	Average City Democratic District	Average City Republican District	Average Upstate Republican District
Eisenhower vote	33.3%	58.6%	66.3%
GOP Cong. vote 1952	37.8	54.2	63.9
GOP Cong. vote 1954	27.0	49.5	62.8
Negro	13.8	2.4	2.4
Foreign-born white	24.2	2.0	10.3

Column 2 above is the average, of course, for the eight city districts carried by Eisenhower. Democrats were elected to the House in two of the eight in 1952 and in 1954. Republicans elected in the other six districts in 1954 all won by less than 55 percent of the vote. It is noteworthy, however, that the proportion of Negroes and foreign born varies so sharply between the two groups of city districts. The figures suggest that the New York State legislature drew district lines with an eye to the ethnic characteristics involved.



## STATE LABOR LAWS A MAJOR 1956 ISSUE

The biggest labor issue in the 1956 political campaign is likely to center on so-called "right-to-work" laws enacted by 18 states that ban all forms of labor-management contracts involving compulsory union membership.

The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) banned the closed shop, under which only union members may be hired by a firm. However, it permitted union shop contracts which allow hiring of non-union workers but require any new worker to join the union within a specified time (usually 30 days) after he is hired.

However, Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act provides: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the execution or application of agreements requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment in any state or territory in which such execution or application is prohibited by state or territorial law."

With this Congressional authorization to forbid union shop contracts, 18 states have passed "right-to-work" laws: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

In the 84th Congress, about two dozen bills have been introduced to strike Section 14 (b) from the Act or to reverse its intention by banning state legislation in this field. The bills were referred to the House Education and Labor Committee and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, but no hearings have been held on any of the proposals. There is no prospect of any hearings being held before adjournment.

A unanimous Supreme Court decision May 21 struck down the state "right-to-work" laws as they affect railroad unions. The Court ruled a 1951 amendment to the Railway Labor Act permitted railway unions to sign union shop agreements "notwithstanding any law of any state." The decision did not invalidate "right-to-work" laws against union shops in other industries. (Weekly Report, p. 621)

### Pro and Con

• **PROPOSERS** of "right-to-work" laws argue: Union shop contracts, which require a worker to join a union in order to continue his employment in a plant, constitute "compulsory unionism" and are destructive of the individual worker's freedom. "Americans must have the right but not be compelled to join labor unions.... Unless such union compulsion is checked and outlawed...the whole working force -- more than two-thirds of whom now do not belong to a union -- will find they are allowed to hold a job and earn a living only by permission of the leaders of private labor organizations. This will be a socialist labor dictatorship, with union officials exercising economic -- and political -- domination of our country." National Right to Work Committee pamphlet.

• **OPPOSERS** of "right-to-work" laws argue: Unions, unlike other voluntary organizations, are required by law to represent all workers in a unit, whether or not they are union members. The so-called "right-to-work" is really a right to a "free ride" for the worker who wants the benefits of union representation without the obligations of union membership. The real purpose of "right-to-work" laws is not to protect individual freedom, but to impede union efforts to organize new industries and non-union areas and to deny unions the security of status offered by a union shop contract. (CIO pamphlet)

### Opposing Groups

Labor unions, local and national, have spearheaded the fight against the "right-to-work" laws. Their position has been endorsed by the National Council of Churches of Christ, a Protestant inter-denominational group. The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Assn. of Manufacturers are among the groups backing "right-to-work" laws. In January, 1955, a National Right to Work Committee was formed to organize support for these laws. A profile of the committee follows:

**NAME** -- National Right to Work Committee.

**ADDRESS** -- Cafritz Building, Washington 6, D.C.

**PURPOSE** -- "To educate the people of America to the evils and dangers of a citizen's being forced to belong to any private organization in order to earn his or her living."

**MEMBERSHIP** -- The committee claims about 5,000 members, including businessmen, workers and business firms. There is no set membership fee, but individual contributions range from \$1 to \$400, company payments from \$200 to \$3,000. The national organization has no formal ties with any state committees, although it often co-operates with them on specific projects.

**OFFICERS** -- Ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R N.J. 1929-49), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Law, chairman of the advisory board; Nathan Thorington, Thorington Construction Co., Richmond, Va., chairman of the board; S.D. Cadwallader, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad switchman, Cincinnati, Ohio, vice-chairman; Thomas M. Eastman Jr., Virginia Trust Co., Richmond, Va., treasurer; W.T. Harrison, Louisville and Nashville Railroad clerk, executive secretary.

**LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES** -- Neither the committee nor any of its officers is registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

**ACTIVITIES** -- Harrison said the committee's work was "entirely educational," and it has applied for tax-exempt status on that basis. It prepares and distributes materials on the "right-to-work," furnishes speakers for various meetings and assists state and local committees in their programs. It has distributed three press kits on the issue to about 1,800 newspapers, radio and television stations. Its legal counsel filed a brief, amicus

curiae, in support of the Nebraska statute overturned by the May 21 Supreme Court decision.

## Campaign Issue

The attitude toward "right-to-work" laws may be one of the major issues in the 1956 political campaign. Democratic leaders have made their opposition to the laws plain. The Republican position is not yet firmly defined.

• **PLATFORMS** -- The 1952 Democratic platform: "We strongly advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act," because "it interferes in an arbitrary manner with collective bargaining, tipping the scales in favor of management and against labor."

The 1952 Republican platform: "We favor the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act, which guarantees to the working man...the right to a job without first joining a union...and to the labor unions the right to establish union shop contracts by agreement with management."

• **PAST VOTES** -- The House vote on final passage of the Taft-Hartley Act June 4, 1947, found the Democrats in favor, 103-66; the Republicans in favor, 217-12. The vote to override President Truman's veto June 20 found the Democrats in favor of overriding, 106-71; the Republicans approving, 225-11. Final Senate passage came June 6, with Democrats in favor, 17-15, and Republicans in favor, 37-2. The Senate overrode the veto June 23, with Democrats opposed, 20-22; Republicans in favor, 48-3. There were no record votes in either chamber on Section 14 (b), authorizing the state "right-to-work" laws. (1947 Almanac, p. 279)

The "right-to-work" issue arose again in 1950-51 with the passage of an amendment to the Railway Labor Act authorizing union shop agreements in that industry, state laws to the contrary notwithstanding. (This was the Act cited by the Supreme Court in its May 21 decision.) Both chambers took record votes on amendments that would have authorized states to forbid rail road union shop contracts by their "right-to-work" laws. The Senate defeated the amendment, submitted by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Dec. 11, 1950, with Democrats against the amendment, 13-29, and Republicans against the amendment, 10-30. In the House, the amendment introduced by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) was defeated Jan. 1, 1951, with Democrats voting against it, 50-170, and Republicans opposed, 11-113. (1950 Almanac, p. 281)

## Party Leaders' Position

• **DEMOCRATS** -- New York Gov. Averell Harriman Dec. 7, 1955, said, in reference to the "right-to-work" laws, "The state legislatures are turning out union-busting laws wherever they can." On May 12 he called for elimination of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) April 6 said "These laws are not designed to protect the right to work. Far from it, their only purpose is to cripple and weaken labor's right to bargain collectively. These laws, permissible under Taft-Hartley, but more restrictive than Taft-Hartley itself, breed strife and confusion. They ought to go." Kefauver voted against the Taft-Hartley Act and against the Holland amendment to the Railway Labor Act.

Adlai E. Stevenson Dec. 8, 1955, said, "Labor laws must be fair to all; to the workers, to the employer,

and to the public. The misnamed and undemocratic state 'right-to-work' laws do not meet this test."

• **REPUBLICANS** -- President Eisenhower was asked for his views on the "right-to-work" laws at a press conference Dec. 15, 1954. He said he "couldn't say he had reached an irrevocable decision." Repeal of Section 14 (b) was one of the Taft-Hartley amendments ex-Labor Secretary Martin P. Durkin said President Eisenhower first approved and then refused to recommend in 1953. Durkin resigned Sept. 10, 1953, over the controversy. Mr. Eisenhower denied he had broken any agreement. Since then, Mr. Eisenhower has recommended changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, but not repeal or modification of Section 14 (b).

Vice President Richard M. Nixon has made no public statements on the "right-to-work" laws. He voted for passage of the Taft-Hartley Act and against the Holland amendment to the Railway Labor Act.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Dec. 7, 1954, said, "I oppose such ('right-to-work') laws categorically.... I am not saying the states do not have the right and privilege to legislate in this area. They certainly do. However, I hope the states that have these laws will give them further consideration. If they do, I believe they will find these laws do more harm than good."

## State Battles

In addition to its role in the national campaign, the fight over "right-to-work" laws is of major interest in at least six states this year:

**INDIANA** -- The issue has been injected into the current Republican gubernatorial nomination campaign, with aspirants divided on the action they would take if a "right-to-work" law passed the legislature.

**KANSAS** -- The issue has dominated state politics since Gov. Fred Hall (R) vetoed a "right-to-work" law passed by the legislature in 1955. Hall's opponent in the Republican primary, Warren Shaw, has made it a leading issue in his fight to unseat the incumbent.

**LOUISIANA** -- The Louisiana legislature June 14 completed passage of a measure repealing the state's "right-to-work" law, passed in 1954. The measure is awaiting signature by the governor.

**MONTANA** -- Petitions are being circulated for a referendum in November on the question of enacting a "right-to-work" law. Sources from the state indicate it is probable enough signatures will be obtained to place the question on the ballot.

**NEVADA** -- A referendum will be held in November on the question of repealing the state's "right-to-work" law, passed in 1952. A similar repeal measure was narrowly defeated in a 1954 referendum, after an expensive, hard-fought campaign by both sides.

**WASHINGTON** -- July 1 is the deadline on a campaign to obtain 50,000 signatures to place the question of passing a "right-to-work" law on the ballot this November.

## Lobbyist Registrations

Seventeen registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between June 1-15. Registrants filing indicated interests in electrical energy development and shipping, transportation and employment legislation.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional and Military and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

### Business Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Browning Lines Inc., 3050 Guardian Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- COLES & GOERTNER, law firm, 813 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation to permit the Browning Lines to purchase two or more tanker vessels from the government.

Expenses -- "Under \$500."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Deutsche - Amerikakohlen - Transport - Gesellschaft MBH, 17 Grabenstrasse, Dusseldorf, Germany.

Registrant -- JOHN W. CROSS, 920 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain...coal burning liberty ships for purpose of transporting coal from the U.S. to Germany, by legislation or otherwise."

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- HEALTH INSURANCE ASSN. OF AMERICA, 1701 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any and all matters pertaining to the business of policyholders of accident and health insurance."

1. Registrant -- ROBERT R. NEAL, 1701 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.  
Previous Registration -- Bureau of Accident and Health Underwriters, Chicago, Ill. (1954 Almanac, p. 681)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Hilton Hotels Corp., 720 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- DONALD S. DAWSON and ROBERT J. BIRD, attorneys, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors HR 11576 and HR 11650, bills to provide that taxes on property required to be sold by the Justice Department by consent decree be postponed for a period not to exceed three years.

Previous Registration -- Dawson has registered for the Motor Carriers Leasing Conference (1954 Almanac,

p. 686) and Schenley Distillers Inc., New York, N.Y. (1955 Almanac, p. 694) Bird has registered for Eastman Kodak Co. (1953 Almanac, p. 594), American Automobile Assn., Community Services, Minot Mercantile Corp., Remington Rand (1954 Almanac, p. 694, 682, 686, 691) and Massachusetts Protective Assn., Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass. (1955 Almanac, p. 690, 694)

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Automobile Dealers Assn., 2000 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- FREDERICK J. BELL, 2000 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting retail new car and new truck dealers."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Power Reactor Development Co., c/o Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- BROWN, LUND & FITZGERALD, law firm, 1625 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors HR 6294, the Electrical Energy Development Act of 1956.

Previous Registration -- American and Foreign Power Co., New York, N.Y., and the Dow Chemical-Detroit Edison & Associates Atomic Power Development Project, Detroit, Mich. (1954 Almanac, p. 679, 683)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Reading Co., Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrant -- JOHN E. MCCLURE, 626 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors HR 9601 and HR 9884, bills to exclude dividends and interest received from investments in computing income of voluntary employees' beneficiary associations in determining tax exempt status.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Trans America Airlines, 1133 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOAN DAVID, 4737 36th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to civil aviation."

Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 322)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Wool Stock Institute, 271 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- EUGENE O'DUNNE JR., Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors HR 9987, HR 11085 and S 2288, bills to require labeling the fiber content of textile fiber products.

Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 657)

### Citizens Groups

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- AREA EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION COMMITTEE, 1144 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors "legislation to expand opportunities for employment in depressed areas."



1. Registrant -- MORISON, MURPHY, CLAPP & AB-  
RAMS, 1144 Pennsylvania Bldg. Washington, D.C. Filed  
6/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.  
Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 444)

## Individuals

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- HAN HONG WANG and  
AN-YIN CHEN WANG, 157-16 20th Rd., Whitestone, N.Y.  
Legislative Interest -- "Favors HR 11206," a pri-  
vate bill to admit for permanent residence in the U.S.  
Han Hong Wang and An-Yin Chen Wang.

1. Registrant -- NORDLINGER, RIEGELMAN, BENE-  
TAR & CHARNEY, law firm, 420 Lexington Ave., N.Y.,  
N.Y. Filed 6/11/56.

Compensation -- \$500 retainer.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Previous Registrations -- Silk and Rayon Printers  
and Dyers Assn. of America, Webb and Knapp Inc. (1954  
Almanac, p. 692, 694) and Wei-Kuan Chang and wife,  
Su Chan Wei Chang. (1955 Almanac, p. 702)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MOULTRIE HITT, 718  
Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 6141 and S 1920, bills  
to change the standard by which common carriers are  
regulated.

• EMPLOYER -- Sigfried Olsen, Sigfried Olsen Shipping  
Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- THOMAS E. RHODES, Southern Bldg.,  
Washington, D.C. Filed 6/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 3073, a bill for the relief  
of the Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co. in the amount of  
\$46,136.

Compensation -- "Ten percent of the amount appro-  
priated in HR 3073."

Previous Registration -- P.F. Claveau. (1955 Alma-  
nac, p. 702)

## Labor Groups

• EMPLOYER -- Local 1, Government & Civic Employ-  
ees Organizing Committee (AFL-CIO), 1007 National  
Press Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOSEPH M. STONE, 821 15th St.  
N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- Oppose legislation trans-  
ferring Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C., to  
Howard University.

## ATOMIC ELECTRIC POWER

America's Independent Electric Light and Power  
Cos. June 13, in a full-page advertisement in 36 news-  
papers, supported private development of atomic power  
for electricity. In its advertisement, the organization of  
123 independent electric companies claimed that under  
private development the United States led all other na-  
tions in the number of nuclear reactors built or planned.  
The power companies said there were 90 atomic reactors  
in the U.S. to 17 in Soviet Russia.

Two Senators on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee  
disputed the advertisement. They cited hearings before  
the Committee on S 2725, to authorize the construction of  
six atomic power plants by the government, to back up  
their claims. (Weekly Report, p. 636)

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), sponsor of S 2725, June  
13 said the ad "indicates that the private power companies  
spent approximately \$100,000...to mislead and misinform  
the American people." He said that of the 55 reactors  
said by the ad to have been completed in 1956 "not one  
plant is able to produce electric power in commercial or  
industrial quantity" and of the 35 listed as being built or  
planned "only one is under construction." Committee  
Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) June 13 said hear-  
ings before his Committee did not justify the ad. He said  
another advertisement should be written "explaining the  
terrific advance of the Russians in view of all the numbers  
against them."

Joe Jenness, assistant general manager of the Na-  
tional Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., June 19 said the  
ad was "completely dishonest and misleading." He said  
"America is falling behind" the Soviet Union in produc-  
tion of atomic reactors.

The Atomic Energy Commission lists 42 operating  
reactors "of all types." A spokesman for the Commission  
said there was only one reactor planned for commercial  
use and construction would not be complete until 1957.

## RIGHT TO WORK

The National Right to Work Committee, in the May-  
June issue of its magazine, The Right to Work, said the  
Supreme Court's May 21 decision invalidating state  
"right-to-work" laws as they affect railroad unions "has  
warned all who believe compulsory unionism threatens  
American democracy that they must be willing to join  
(together) at once...to combat it." (Weekly Report, p. 725)

The group suggested as "action to offset the Court's  
decision" the following:

- "Guard against amendments eliminating" Section  
14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which would "wipe out the  
protection of state 'right-to-work' laws for non-railroad  
workers."

- Work for repeal of the provision in the Railway  
Labor Act which permits union shop.

- Encourage passage of "right-to-work" laws in states  
not covered.

- If "necessary" put through an amendment to the  
Constitution guaranteeing the "right to work."

## PENSION BILL

The American Veterans of World War II and the  
Korean War June 18 urged the American Legion to  
withdraw its support of HR 7886, a veterans pension  
bill, and join the AMVETS in backing a compromise.  
Rudolph G. Pesata, AMVETS national commander, said  
HR 7886, which he termed a "costly measure," has no  
chance of passage. The American Veterans Committee  
previously had opposed the bill. (Weekly Report, p. 630)

The bill, approved June 8 by the House Veterans  
Affairs Committee, would give all needy veterans a pen-  
sion of \$105 a month at age 65, without regard to dis-  
ability. It also would liberalize other pensions. (Weekly  
Report, p. 707)

The Legion June 18 said AVC and AMVETS had  
shown "ingratitude" to the Legion by their "attacks."  
The Legion said neither of the groups "contributed  
anything...for the program that was ready for them  
when they reached veterans status."



## In This Section.....

- Senate Approves Change in Accounting Procedures
- Conferees Reach Agreement on Highway Bill
- Government Rubber Plant Disposal Disapproved
- Independent Offices Funds Passed
- Debate Begins on Defense Appropriations Bill

## MINERAL STOCKPILE

The Senate June 18 passed, by voice vote with committee amendments, a bill (S 3982) to authorize a two-and-one-half year federal subsidy program for the mining of tungsten, fluorspar, asbestos and columbium-tantalum. The Senate rejected, by a 22-32 roll-call vote, an amendment by Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) proposing a monthly limit of 5,000 units on tungsten sales by any one producer to the General Services Administration. (For voting, see chart p. 736)

**BACKGROUND** -- S 3982 was introduced June 6 following hearings in April and May. It was reported by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 2146) June 6. The report said the program would cost about \$87.3 million. A mineral stockpiling bill (HR 6373) was passed by Congress in 1955 but pocket vetoed by President Eisenhower. The President said a long-range program was needed instead of a stopgap measure extending government aid only to a segment of the industry. (1955 Almanac, p. 471)

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the House, S 3982:

Authorized the General Services Administration to establish the following mineral purchase program for a period terminating Dec. 31, 1958:

**Tungsten** -- a minimum of 1,250,000 short ton units at \$55 a unit for all but small mines, which would receive \$63 a unit if their production did not exceed 1,000 short ton units per year.

**Asbestos** -- 4,000 tons under same regulations and prices in effect Jan. 1, 1956, under the Defense Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 (PL 206, 83rd Congress) -- about \$1,700 a ton.

**Fluorspar** -- a minimum of 250,000 tons of acid grade fluorspar, at \$53 a short ton.

**Columbium-Tantalum** -- 250,000 pounds, at prices in effect Dec. 1, 1955 (about \$4.70 a pound).

Directed that all materials purchased by GSA be made available to the strategic stockpile or a supplemental stockpile for critical materials.

**AMENDMENT REJECTED**

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- Limit to 5,000 units the amount of tungsten any producer could sell to GSA in a single month; June 18. Roll-call vote, 22-32.

**DEBATE** -- June 18 -- James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- Passage of S 3982 was necessary to prevent "widespread economic distress" in mining areas, since purchase programs on some of the minerals already had ended.

Dworshak -- Opposed S 3982 as "highly discriminatory...instead of bulwarking even the tungsten segment of the industry (it) will prove harmful because of its long-range implications."

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- The government has "enough of these minerals now in the stockpile to last us five years in the event of an all-out war." Yet the bill would commit the government "to buy the minerals at about 50 percent above the prevailing price...in the name of national defense."

## SICKNESS STUDY

The House June 18 passed, by voice vote, an amended bill (S 3076) to authorize continuing Public Health Service surveys of sickness and disability.

**BACKGROUND** -- S 3076 was passed by the Senate March 29. (Weekly Report, p. 378) It was reported by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 2108) May 3. The Committee amended the bill to provide for a study of survey techniques, said hearings had shown "the necessity for a constant effort to improve statistical methods...." The report said the health survey would be based on families "chosen to be a typical cross section of the part of the country they live in." Not more than about one family in every 1,000 would be interviewed in any one year, with new families selected for sampling each year, the report said.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed and sent back to the Senate, S 3076:

Provided that the Act be known as the "National Health Survey Act."

Authorized the Surgeon General to conduct a continuing survey and special studies, on a non-compulsory basis, on the extent of illness and disability in the United States; and to develop and test new or improved methods for obtaining such information.

Authorized annual appropriations for the studies.

Authorized the Surgeon General to use federal, state or private agencies in carrying out the Act; encouraged consultation and cooperative arrangements with interested agencies wherever possible.

Authorized the Surgeon General to make available to health officials, scientists and appropriate organizations technical advice and assistance on the use of new statistical and survey methods.

**DEBATE** -- June 18 -- Martin Dies (D Texas) -- There would be no need to hire more Public Health personnel for the survey, since the Census Bureau would conduct the samplings.

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) -- There was a "possible estimate" that \$1,250,000 might be needed to pay personnel for the survey.

## AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

The Senate June 19 passed, by a roll-call vote of 75-1, an amended bill (S 3879) to permit automobile dealers to sue in federal courts manufacturers who failed to act in good faith in carrying out or in terminating dealer

contracts. The bill was amended on the Senate floor to permit suits for actual, rather than double, damages and to require the dealer as well as the manufacturer to act in "good faith." (For voting, see chart p. 735)

During debate Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) read a letter from Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers opposing the bill as reported. Rogers said the bill's language might "raise constitutional problems" and its provision for double damages would provide dealers with "a sanctuary from the rigors of competition (which) seems at odds with the basic principles of antitrust."

**BACKGROUND** -- S 3879 was reported (S Rept 2073) June 4 by the Senate Judiciary Committee after hearings by its Antitrust Subcommittee. As reported, the Committee said evidence given in the hearings "indicated that great pressure had been exerted...upon dealers to accept automobiles, parts, accessories and supplies which they did not need, did not want, or did not feel their market was able to absorb." The purpose of S 3879 was to "balance the power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers."

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate and sent to the House, S 3879:

Authorized automobile dealers to sue in federal district courts and recover damages from automobile manufacturers, who failed to act in good faith in complying with the terms of the dealer franchise or in terminating it.

Permitted manufacturers to plead as a defense in such a suit the failure of a dealer to act in good faith.

Defined "good faith" as the duty of both parties to act "in a fair, equitable and non-arbitrary manner" to guarantee the other party "freedom from coercion, intimidation or threats" so as to preserve "the equities... inherent in the...relationship."

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), four amendments voted en bloc -- Redefine "good faith" to mean the duty of each party to a dealer franchise to guarantee the other party freedom from coercion or intimidation; permit the manufacturer in a suit to plead as a defense the lack of good faith of the dealer; substitute "compensatory damages" for "twofold" damages; strike out section 2 of the bill as redundant; June 19. Voice vote.

**DEBATE** -- June 19 -- O'Mahoney -- "There has developed in the United States a situation...whereby a comparatively few manufacturers...because of disproportionate economic power, hold almost complete control over the activities of the small automobile dealers.... Before the (Judiciary Committee) hearing was held...most...franchises were year to year franchises, terminable at will. The independent local automobile dealers -- ...more than 40,000... -- who had invested, upon the average, not less than \$100,000, found themselves absolutely unable to defend themselves..."

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- "There have been cases of arbitrary action -- perhaps unfair action -- on the part of the companies in their dealings with their dealers.... But...I think the record will show that a very small minority of the dealers are complaining about their relationships."

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- "The Senate is being asked to act upon a bill which will have far-reaching effect. The bill seems tame on the surface.... No hearings were held directly on this bill.... Representatives of the industry have not testified on the proposed legislation. Dealers have not testified.... The various departments of

government have not testified...nor have consumer or labor groups...."

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "Whenever the government has moved...to insure fair play...it has always been charged with interference with the rights of business to operate.... We are dealing with the No. 1 industry of America and the world. If that is not an important enough industry in which to legislate, I do not know what industry would be."

## LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

The House June 20 agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote, and thus completed Congressional action on a bill (HR 11473) appropriating \$117,804,058 for expenses of the legislative branch for fiscal 1957. The final total was \$4,692,875 below budget estimates and \$14,652,351 over fiscal 1956 legislative funds. Most of the increase was earmarked for continued construction of new Senate and House Office Buildings and for extension of the east front of the Capitol Building.

**PROVISIONS** -- The breakdown of fiscal 1957 funds in HR 11473, as sent to the White House:

Senate	\$ 21,226,615
House of Representatives	35,499,240
Capitol Police	111,895
Office of the Legislative Counsel	328,000
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expendi- tures	22,500
Education of Pages	50,000
Miscellaneous	2,086,000
Architect of the Capitol	34,998,200
Botanic Garden	253,600
Library of Congress	10,637,608
Government Printing Office	12,590,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$117,804,058</b>

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 11473 provided for the dissolution of the Joint Recording Facility (operated jointly by the Senate and House since 1947) and established separate Senate and House Recording Studios to assist Members in making disk, film and tape recordings. The House Studio would be operated by the Clerk of the House, under the direction of a committee of three House Members to be appointed by the Speaker. The Senate Studio would be operated by the Senate Sergeant at Arms under the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. Employees of both Studios would be prohibited from engaging in any other business of a similar nature unless approved by the appropriate supervisory committee.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 11473 was passed by the House May 29 (Weekly Report, p. 642) and reported with amendments by the Senate Appropriations Committee June 14 (S Rept 2236). The Committee added \$28,427,608 to the amount allowed by the House, of which \$28,404,315 was for Senate expenses on which the House took no action. Included in the increase were funds for 30 new Senate employees.

#### SENATE ACTION

The Senate passed HR 11473 June 18 by voice vote, with little debate. Committee amendments were accepted by voice vote.

**AMENDMENT ACCEPTED**

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Add language earmarking \$650,000 of funds in bill for construction of a sanitary storm-water sewer to be connected to the new Senate Office Building; June 18. Voice vote.

**HOUSE ACTION**

The House June 20 agreed to Senate amendments to HR 11743 by voice vote, clearing the bill for the White House.

**INDEPENDENT OFFICES FUNDS**

The House and Senate June 20, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on HR 9739, the fiscal 1957 Independent Offices appropriation bill. As sent to the President, the bill carried total appropriations of \$5,966,517,826.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 9739 was passed by the House March 7 with total appropriations of \$6,010,543,290. The Senate, which passed the bill June 6, approved appropriations of \$5,925,187,646. (Weekly Report, p. 670) The conference report was filed June 19 (H Rept 2396).

**PROVISIONS** -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9739, as sent to the President:

Civil Service Commission	\$ 544,919,000
Disaster assistance	6,000,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration	93,560,000
Federal Communications Commission	7,828,000
Federal Power Commission	5,225,000
Federal Trade Commission	5,550,000
General Accounting Office	34,000,000
General Services Administration	214,296,700
Housing and Home Finance Agency	158,725,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	14,879,696
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	75,887,500
National Capital Housing Authority	38,000
National Science Foundation	40,000,000
National Security Training Commission	50,000
Renegotiation Board	3,675,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	5,749,000
Selective Service System	29,050,000
Veterans' Administration	4,727,084,930
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,966,517,826</b>

In addition the bill:

Rescinded \$199,349,000 appropriated in prior years to the GSA for strategic materials and \$1,960,945 previously appropriated for the HHFA's public facility loans.

**ATOMIC MERCHANT SHIP**

The Senate June 20 passed, by voice vote, an amended bill (HR 6243) authorizing construction of an atomic-powered merchant ship, at an estimated cost of \$37

million. The Senate first considered its own bill (S 2523), amended it, and then substituted its text for the House bill passed in July, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 463)

**BACKGROUND** -- Different versions of S 2523 were reported in 1955 by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Joint Atomic Energy Committees. (1955 Almanac, p. 463) The bill was reported again June 18, 1956, by the Senate Commerce Committee, (S Rept 2258) which eliminated from it provisions for an atomic-powered "peace ship," proposed by President Eisenhower. (Weekly Report, p. 710)

The report said the Committee favored a merchant ship because "the psychological effect on the people of the world would be as pronounced as it would be in the case of the exhibition ship, which relatively few people of other countries would ever see." The report said "the experience gained in commercial operation would be of immense practical value to the United States shipping industry."

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed and sent to conference, HR 6243:

Authorized construction of a nuclear-powered prototype merchant ship.

Authorized appropriation of necessary funds for construction by the Maritime Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Authorized research and experimental work by the Maritime Commission in connection with the project.

**AMENDMENT ACCEPTED**

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Give the Atomic Energy Commission, as well as the Maritime Administration, jurisdiction over the bill's subject matter; June 20. Voice vote.

**DEBATE** -- June 20 -- Senators agreed that the Maritime Administration should design and build the ship but the AEC should design and build the nuclear powerplant for it.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Wanted it clear that a merchant ship, not an atomic exhibit ship, was to be built. "I have pleaded with the AEC to submit a recommendation for something other than...a floating playhouse. They have declined to do so. It must be that the playhouse idea is still in their minds."

Magnuson -- Preliminary negotiations already had taken place between the Maritime Administration, the Secretary of Commerce and AEC, and "they have perfected a plan whereby they will work together."

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- The "so-called showboat" would be more impressive than the proposed merchant ship. "Let us not delude ourselves that this will be a competitively and economically sound ship when it comes into operation."

**HOUSE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE**

The House June 19 adopted by voice vote a resolution (H Res 483) setting up a special committee to investigate the 1956 elections for House seats. Such a committee is traditionally voted in election years. The members will be named later by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas).

**BACKGROUND** -- H Res 483 was reported (H Rept 2364) June 18 by the House Rules Committee.

**PROVISIONS** -- The resolution established a five-member special committee to report by Jan. 3, 1957, on the following:



The extent and nature of expenditures made by all candidates for the House.

Contributions made or expended in their behalf by individuals or groups.

Violations of election laws.

Any other matters that would aid the House in enacting remedial legislation or in deciding contests over the election of a Representative.

## HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

The conference committee appointed to resolve the differences between the Senate and House versions of HR 10660 -- the Federal Highway Act of 1956 and Highway Revenue Act of 1956 -- June 21 agreed on a \$32.9 billion highway construction program. Two sets of conferees worked on the bill, one group dealing with construction provisions, the other with tax sections.

The compromise bill called for federal-state spending of \$27.5 billion, over a 13-year period, for construction and improvement of the National System of Interstate Highways. It also included \$5.1 billion of federal-state spending, over a three-year period, on the other three federal aid systems -- the primary, secondary (farm-to-market) and urban -- and \$289 million for the so-called federal domain roads. The \$32.9 billion program was less than the total in either the Senate or House versions because the House projected the primary-secondary-urban system for 13 years and the Senate for five years whereas the conferees agreed to carry these programs forward only three years.

Biggest controversy before the conferees was how to apportion the Interstate System money among the states. They agreed to follow the formula in the Senate bill for the first three years. This formula would give two-thirds weight to population, one-sixth to area and one-sixth to rural road mileage. Under the conference version, in the last 10 years of the program funds would be distributed on the basis of cost estimates submitted by the states by January, 1958, instead of on 1954 cost estimates, as provided in the House version. Congress would have to approve the new apportionment plan before it took effect.

Conferees agreed to permit the Bureau of Public Roads to add 1,000 miles to the existing 40,000-mile Interstate System but provided that a state should not receive any extra federal funds by reason of an additional allocation of mileage. The Senate had voted to add 2,500 Interstate miles but the House had decided against any additional mileage.

Conferees agreed to exempt non-highway users from additional taxes imposed under the bill, as the Senate had voted. The House version would have applied the taxes to all motor vehicles. Conferees also accepted a House provision exempting local or mass transit systems from the increased taxes.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House April 27, HR 10660 called for a \$51.5 billion federal-state program over the 13-year period. The Senate voted \$37 billion in federal-state outlays when it passed the measure May 29. (Weekly Report, p. 643)

## RUBBER PLANT DISPOSAL

The House June 19, by voice vote, adopted a resolution (H Res 524) disapproving the sale of a government-owned synthetic rubber plant at Louisville, Ky. The plant

was the last one to be disposed of under the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953 (PL 205, 83rd Congress). Under terms of the Act a resolution of disapproval by either chamber of Congress kills a proposed sale.

Sale of the plant to Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. had been recommended by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, but disapproved by Acting Attorney General William P. Rogers May 23 on grounds it "would not best foster the development of a free competitive synthetic rubber industry." Comptroller General Joseph Campbell June 12 ruled that even without a Congressional resolution of disapproval sale of the plant to Union Carbide "would not be free from question," since the Attorney General had opposed it.

BACKGROUND -- The House Armed Services Committee June 14 reported H Res 524 (H Rept 2360), saying it had no alternative in view of the opinions of the Attorney General and Comptroller General. A resolution similar to H Res 524 (S Res 284) was introduced in the Senate June 14 by J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.). Congress Feb. 8 rejected resolutions that would have disapproved the sale of another synthetic rubber plant at Institute, W. Va. (Weekly Report, p. 167)

DEBATE -- June 19 -- Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- The Armed Services Committee "in a day or two" would report a bill to extend the life of the Commission for another year and to set up new criteria for it to use in considering bids for the Louisville plant.

## COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- June 20-21 on HR 11813 to put the Louisville plant up for sale under new criteria. Government officials testified.

ACTION -- June 21 ordered reported a bill (HR 11878) to extend the authority of the Rubber Commission until July 27, 1957.

## GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING

The Senate June 20 passed, by voice vote without amendment, a bill (S 3897) to improve government budgeting and accounting procedures. One of the bill's sponsors, John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), said its enactment would bring "the most important reforms and improvements in the government's financial structure in a decade or more."

BACKGROUND -- S 3897 was reported unanimously June 7 by the Committee on Government Operations (S Rept 2265). The bill implemented budget recommendations of the second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. (1955 Almanac, p. 371) President Eisenhower in a special message to Congress May 10 urged "early enactment of appropriate legislative provisions" to carry out the Hoover Commission's budget and accounting recommendations.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to the House, S 3897:

Provided that Congress should appropriate money for each fiscal year on the basis of estimates of expenditures to be made or accrued during the year.

Required the executive branch to prepare its budgets on a cost-operating basis and maintain its accounts on an accrual expenditures basis.



**DEBATE -- June 19 -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.)** -- "The heart of the bill is...Section I, which provides that the Congress make its appropriations for each fiscal year upon the estimates of expenditures actually to be made or to be accrued during that fiscal year.... This feature would eliminate or substantially reduce the tremendous carryovers of unexpended balances of appropriations, presently estimated as high as \$48 billion, which have plagued the Congress for many years.... Enactment of this legislation will produce substantial operating economies by placing our financial structure on a more businesslike basis where we know each fiscal year what is required, what is expended, and what we have received for the expenditures made.... Stating of appropriations on an expenditures basis will not affect the existing statutory authority of the executive departments, including the Department of Defense, to contract for or make commitments for capital expenditures in future fiscal years, provided that the existing requirement that advance approval be obtained from the Appropriations Committees...is met."

**June 20 -- Kennedy** -- "...more than \$25 million of government expenditures in 1956 are being made from funds appropriated in previous years.... (Currently) appropriations are made upon an obligation basis which at times extends over several fiscal years in the future.... This measure offers a hope of...far greater control by the executive branch and by the Appropriations Committees...."

**Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.)** -- Presented a list showing the difference between annual appropriations and annual expenditures for the past nine years (in billions):

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Expenditure
1948	\$39	\$34
1949	41	40
1950	50	45
1951	84	45
1952	93	66
1953	80	74
1954	63	68
1955	57	65
1956	62	64 (estimated)

"In 1957 the President has requested appropriations totalling \$66 billion and the Budget Bureau has estimated that we shall spend \$66 billion. The accumulation of unexpended balances...now totals \$74.6 billion.... After the original appropriation, in practice, very little legislative control is exercised over annual expenditures from multiyear appropriations."

## FARM LOAN PROGRAMS

The House June 20 passed, by voice vote with Committee amendments, a bill (HR 11544) to extend and expand government loan programs for small farmers and farmers in disaster areas.

The measure granted the Farmers' Home Administration authority, for the first time, to make loans to part-time farmers. It also expanded FHA powers in several other respects. An additional \$50 million was provided for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen.

**BACKGROUND --** The House Agriculture Committee unanimously reported HR 11544 June 4 (H Rept 2260). The measure paralleled requests made by President Eisenhower in 1955 and 1956 for broadened authority to make loans to low-income and part-time farmers.

**PROVISIONS --** As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 11544:

Amended PL 727, 83rd Congress, to extend to June 30, 1959, the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to make emergency loans to farmers and stockmen unable to obtain credit from private sources or other government programs.

Increased from \$15 million to \$65 million the amount of money from the FHA revolving fund that could be used for such loans. (Similar provisions were included in S 3559, passed by the Senate June 11; Weekly Report, p. 699)

Made the following amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended:

Authorized the FHA to refinance existing debts of eligible farmers on family-size farms if the borrowers were unable to meet the terms and conditions of their outstanding debts and were unable to refinance them with responsible private lending agencies.

Authorized FHA to accept a second mortgage for direct loans for this purpose, but not for insured loans.

Authorized FHA to make loans to part-time farmers, including real estate improvement and development loans and loans for operating expenses; provided that to be eligible a farmer must have depended on agriculture for his livelihood for at least one year out of the most recent 10 and must be conducting a substantial farming operation at the time the loan is made.

Increased from \$7,000 to \$9,000 the maximum amount FHA could loan farmers for operating purposes.

Increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000 the total indebtedness for such loans a borrower could have outstanding at any one time.

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to extend the repayment period of operative loans to farmers in disaster areas by the number of years the area had been classified as a disaster area.

**DEBATE --** There was no opposition to the bill, but several Representatives said it did not go far enough in meeting farmers' credit needs.

**W.R. Poage (D Texas)** -- "In the past, the Farmers' Home Administration could make no loan to any farmer unless he received the major portion of his income from the farm operation. This automatically eliminated about one-third of the farmers of America and generally eliminated those with the smallest income.... If a man during the past 10 years has in any one of those years depended on the operation of his farm for his livelihood, even though today he is making a large share of his living working in town, we will be able to make him a...loan" under the provisions of the bill.

**H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.)** -- "The bill...is generally good and has as its purpose the relief of credit stringencies which have mainly developed because of the decline in net farm income. However...it does not go far enough.... There will be no help under this bill...for farmers in those isolated communities (not officially designated disaster areas)...whose crops are damaged or destroyed by rain, flood or drought...."

## NARCOTICS

The House June 20 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 11619) to stiffen penalties for narcotics and marihuana peddling. The bill did not include any provisions for the death penalty for certain offenders, as did a Senate bill (S 3760) passed May 31.

**BACKGROUND** -- The House Ways and Means Committee May 31 ordered reported a bill (HR 11106) providing heavier penalties and including a provision for use of wire-tapped evidence in prosecuting drug cases. (Weekly Report, p. 639) The Committee June 19 reported a clean bill (HR 11619 - H Rept 2388) without any wire-tapping provisions. The Senate May 31 passed a bill (S 3760) outlawing all use of heroin, and permitting the death penalty in certain cases. (Weekly Report, p. 645)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 11619:

Increased maximum sentences from five to 10 years for first offenders; from 10 to 20 years for second offenders; and from 20 to 40 years for third and subsequent offenders.

Provided for a discretionary fine for all offenses of up to \$20,000.

Provided for a two to five-year sentence and maximum fine of \$5,000 for persons using any communication facility in violating narcotic and marihuana laws.

Denied probation or suspension of sentence for second and subsequent offenders.

Authorized a statutory method for granting immunity to witnesses in violation cases, and authorized the government to appeal certain court orders.

Increased enforcement powers of the Bureau of Narcotics.

Extended venue provisions in marihuana cases.

Declared illegal the transportation of marihuana, with certain exceptions.

**DEBATE** -- June 20 -- Hale Boggs (D La.) -- The increased penalties in the bill were "fully warranted by the reprehensible nature of the crime of abetting drug addiction" through illicit traffic.

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- With an estimated 60,000 drug addicts in the United States, approximately \$600,000 was spent daily and \$219 million annually for illicit drugs.

## DEBT CEILING

The House June 21 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 11740) to set a \$278 billion ceiling on the national debt in fiscal 1957.

**BACKGROUND** -- A temporary \$6 billion increase in the statutory debt limit of \$275 billion was authorized by Congress in 1954 and 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 426)

**PROVISIONS** -- HR 11740, as passed by the House: Permitted a temporary \$3 billion increase for fiscal 1957 in the statutory debt limit.

**DEBATE** -- June 21 -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "The Secretary of the Treasury's request for a smaller temporary increase in the debt limit this year results from a budgetary surplus and from the fact that corporate tax payments...are gradually being spread more evenly over the year" so the Treasury no longer has to borrow as heavily in the early part of the fiscal year.

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "This sharp cutback in the amount of the temporary increase furnishes dramatic evidence of the magnificent accomplishments of this Administration in putting the fiscal affairs of the nation in order."

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- "This represents a failure by the Administration to keep its promise to balance the budget without any increase in the debt limit."

## COMMITTEE ACTION

**COMMITTEE** -- House Ways and Means.

**ACTION** -- June 20 unanimously reported HR 11740 (H Rept 2407).

**TESTIMONY** -- June 19 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said the new limit would be "a tight fit" but expressed confidence the Treasury could stay within it, barring "an upset." He said that under present estimates "there is no leeway for any reduction in tax rates." Humphrey said Administration policy "calls for applying any surplus to debt reduction."

## DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The Senate June 19 began debate on a bill (HR 10986) to appropriate \$34,983,233,000 for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1957. Voting on the bill was scheduled to start June 25. Debate centered on whether the Senate should uphold its Appropriations Committee move to boost funds for the Air Force \$1.1 billion above the amount recommended by the Administration and \$1.3 billion above funds voted by the House.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) June 19 submitted an amendment -- providing an increase of \$500 million over the amount voted by the House for the Air Force -- as a substitute for a Committee amendment providing a \$1,160,000,000 increase.

**BACKGROUND** -- The House May 10 passed the defense funds bill voting total appropriations of \$33,635,066,000 for fiscal 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 542) The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill, with amendments, June 18 (see below).

**DEBATE** -- June 19 -- Bridges said his amendment was co-sponsored by Republicans William F. Knowland (Calif.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) and Democrats Harry Flood Byrd (Va.) and Spessard L. Holland (Fla.). "The Administration and the Defense Department have knowledge of (the amendment)...but I could not say it has their approval.... I have a belief that if our amendment is adopted...the Department will endeavor in good faith to make use of the money."

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- In increasing Air Force funds "we (on the Committee) were only trying to do what the military wanted to have done.... General (Nathan F.) Twining (Air Force Chief of Staff), speaking about the recommendation made by the Bureau of the Budget, very coyly said that this is an austere budget. What he really wanted to tell us was that it was not enough. But he was working under orders."

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- "It is not the lack of funds or the lack of procurement of modern planes that may be responsible for our gradual loss of air supremacy to the Soviets. Adequate funds have been appropriated, and if there is any lack of national defense so far as our Air Force is concerned, it is not because the Congress has been unwilling to make available every dollar which is essential... Until we can develop personnel and build bases, I think it is idle for us to contend that if we were to appropriate an additional billion, or an additional \$5 billion, we could then tell the American people to become complacent because everything had

been done to guarantee that we should not lose air supremacy...."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "General (Curtis) LeMay recommended an (additional) expenditure of \$3.8 billion (for the Air Force). The Committee, after hearing him, recommended an increase of only \$1 billion."

June 21 -- Chavez -- "The Committee recognizes that since 1945, the greatest single deterrent to war has been the strength of the United States Air Force together with its possession of nuclear weapons. If we are to believe the experts, today the U.S. is in danger of falling behind in the development and production of the means to deliver this 'greatest single deterrent.' The amendments (increasing Air Force funds)...are the Committee's answer to this threat."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson June 21 said that Senate efforts to increase the Air Force's budget were "phony." He added "maybe I shouldn't have said that...but I'd like to see the same people (who are urging the boost) stand up and be counted" if added taxes were needed. Asked if he would refuse to spend the extra money if Congress appropriated it, he said "I'll cross that bridge when I get to it." He did not endorse Bridges' compromise amendment.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION

##### COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations.

ACTION -- The Committee June 18 reported (S Rept 2260) the fiscal 1957 defense appropriations bill, recommending total appropriations of \$34,983,734,000 -- an increase of \$1,348,668,000 over the amount voted by the House and \$835,884,000 more than budget estimates submitted by the President.

Prior to this action the Committee voted 13-12 to accept an amendment offered by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) to increase by \$1,160,000,000 the amount voted by the House for the Air Force. Voting for the amendment were Democrats Chavez, Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Carl Hayden (Ariz.), Lister Hill (Ala.), John L. McClellan (Ark.), A. Willis Robertson (Va.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), John Stennis (Miss.), Earle C. Clements (Ky.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Republicans Milton R. Young (N.D.), Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) and Margaret Chase Smith (Maine).

Opposed were Republicans Styles Bridges (N.H.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), William F. Knowland (Calif.), Edward J. Thye (Minn.), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Charles E. Potter (Mich.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.) and Democrats Allen J. Ellender Sr. (La.), Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) and Harry Flood Byrd (Va.).

The Committee recommended a total of \$16.8 billion for the Air Force -- a net increase of \$1.1 billion above budget estimates and \$1.3 billion above the House allowance.

The largest increase approved by the Committee was in Air Force funds for procurement of aircraft. A total of \$6.8 billion was recommended for this item -- which was \$800 million more than budget estimates and the House allowance. The Committee directed that the additional funds be used primarily for increasing pro-

duction of heavy bombers for the Strategic Air Command. Part of the additional funds also would be available, if needed, for increased production of fighter aircraft for continental defense, the report said.

Included in the Air Force fund boost was \$200 million for construction of bases that had not been requested by the Administration for inclusion in the defense money bill. The item was part of a \$1.2 billion budget request for funds to be included in a subsequent military construction bill. The Committee said it assumed that a like amount would be deducted when the later bill was considered.

Other increases over the amounts recommended by the Administration for the Air Force included an additional \$100 million to speed up research and development; an \$18.4 million boost in funds for personnel, to provide more manpower to implement "an augmented Air Force."

One item in the Administration's requests for the Air Force -- funds for operation and maintenance -- was cut \$5.8 million. The Committee recommended \$3.8 billion, which was \$96 million more than the amount voted by the House.

The Committee cut budget estimates for the Army by \$215.6 million and for the Navy by \$47.6 million.

The Committee said that examples of Defense Department duplication were revealed during hearings which "in some cases...borders on unconscionable waste of the country's resources." The Committee directed the "responsible officials" to institute a program of "economy consciousness" that "would presume that unification of the armed services is a fact and that the joint use of existing facilities, where feasible, is not only desirable but mandatory."

The Committee upheld House action in deleting a provision giving the Appropriations Committee veto power over Defense Department plans to dispose of, or transfer to private companies, operations traditionally performed by civilian personnel of the Department. Such a provision is opposed by the Administration. However, the Department was directed to "report periodically" to the Committee on such disposals or transfers.

TESTIMONY -- June 19 released, with security matter deleted, testimony given in a June 11 executive session by General Curtis LeMay, commander of the Strategic Air Command. Highlights of LeMay's testimony:

If war started "tomorrow we would unquestionably be the victor. The United States would be hurt in such a war but it would emerge as the superior power.... By 1959 the Soviets will have the superior strategic air force.... By 1958-1959...the Russians will have as many bombers as we have (and)...twice as many of the heavy bombers as we have...."

The current 137-wing goal for the Air Force "is now obsolete and should be changed." To man the 137 wings properly, LeMay said the Air Force needed 1.2 million persons, instead of the 975,000 now programmed.

He would want more long-range B-52 bombers as quickly as possible, even if Russia or the U.S. now had the intercontinental ballistic missile "which has been blown up all out of proportion to its real importance.... It is not the ultimate weapon."



(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

**80. Strategic Minerals (S 3982).** To provide for the maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in the U.S., its Territories and possessions. Dworshak (R Idaho) amendment barring use by General Services Administration of tungsten deliveries exceeding 5,000 short-ton units from any one producer in any calendar month. Rejected 22-32, June 18. (See story, p. 729)

81. Auto Dealer Franchises (S 3879). To enable automobile dealers to sue automobile manufacturers in connection with termination of dealer franchises, O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendments to (1) limit damages recoverable to actual rather than punitive damages; (2) change definition of "good faith" in the bill; and (3) establish right of manufacturer to assert in defense of suit the failure of dealer to act in "good faith." Passed en bloc 75-1, June 19. (See story, p. 730)

## KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Pell For.

— Not a Member when vote was taken.

Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	80	81			Vote No.	80	81			Vote No.	80	81		
Yea	22	75			Yea	3	38			Yea	19	37		
Nay	32	1			Nay	27	0			Nay	5	1		

80 81			80 81			80 81			80 81		
<b>ALABAMA</b>			<b>IOWA</b>			<b>NEBRASKA</b>			<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		
Hill D. ....	N	Y	Hickenlooper R. .	?	Y	Curtis R. ....	Y	Y	Green D. ....	N	✓
Sparkman D. ....	N	Y	Martin R. ....	Y	Y	Hruska R. ....	?	?	Pastore D. ....	Y	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>			<b>KANSAS</b>			<b>NEVADA</b>			<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Goldwater R. ....	?	?	Carlson R. ....	?	Y	Bible D. ....	N	✓	Johnston D. ....	?	Y
Hayden D. ....	N	Y	Schoeppel R. ....	?	Y	Malone R. ....	N	Y	Wofford D. ....	?	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>			<b>KENTUCKY</b>			<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>		
Fulbright D. ....	N	✓	Vaacy R. ....			Bridges R. ....	?	Y	Care R. ....	?	Y
McClellan D. ....	N	Y	Clements D. ....	N	Y	Cotton R. ....	Y	Y	Mundt R. ....	Y	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			<b>LOUISIANA</b>			<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Knowland R. ....	Y	Y	Ellender D. ....	X	Y	Care R. ....	Y	Y	Gore D. ....	N	Y
Kuchel R. ....	Y	Y	Long D. ....	N	Y	Smith R. ....	✓	Y	Kefauver D. ....	N	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>			<b>MAINE</b>			<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			<b>TEXAS</b>		
Allott R. ....	X	Y	Payne R. ....	Y	Y	Anderson D. ....	?	Y	Daniel D. ....	?	✓
Millikin R. ....	N	Y	Smith R. ....	Y	Y	Chavez D. ....	X	Y	Johnson D. ....	N	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			<b>MARYLAND</b>			<b>NEW YORK</b>			<b>UTAH</b>		
Bush R. ....	?	?	Beall R. ....	?	Y	Ives R. ....	?	?	Bennett R. ....	Y	✓
Purtell R. ....	?	?	Butler R. ....	?	✓	Lohman D. ....	N	Y	Watkins R. ....	Y	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>			<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			<b>VERMONT</b>		
Frear D. ....	N	Y	Kennedy D. ....	N	Y	Ervin D. ....	X	✓	Aliken R. ....	✓	Y
Williams R. ....	Y	Y	Saltonstall R. ....	Y	Y	Scott D. ....	N	Y	Flanders R. ....	?	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>			<b>MICHIGAN</b>			<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>			<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Holland D. ....	N	Y	McNamara D. ....	?	Y	Langer R. ....	N	Y	Byrd D. ....	?	Y
Smathers D. ....	?	✓	Potter R. ....	Y	N	Young R. ....	?	Y	Robertson D. ....	N	✓
<b>GEORGIA</b>			<b>MINNESOTA</b>			<b>OHIO</b>			<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
George D. ....	?	Y	Humphrey D. ....	N	Y	Bender R. ....	Y	Y	Jackson D. ....	N	Y
Russell D. ....	?	✓	Thye R. ....	Y	Y	Bricker R. ....	?	Y	Magnuson D. ....	?	Y
<b>IDAHO</b>			<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Dwanzhak R. ....	Y	Y	Eastland D. ....	Y	Y	Kerr D. ....	N	Y	LaIRD D. ....	N	Y
Welker R. ....	?	Y	Stennis D. ....	N	Y	Monroney D. ....	?	Y	Neely D. ....	X	✓
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			<b>MISSOURI</b>			<b>OREGON</b>			<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
Dirksen R. ....	N	Y	Hannings D. ....	?	Y	Morse D. ....	?	✓	McCarthy R. ....	✓	Y
Douglas D. ....	Y	Y	Symington D. ....	N	Y	Neuberger D. ....	N	Y	Wiley R. ....	?	✓
<b>INDIANA</b>			<b>MONTANA</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			<b>WYOMING</b>		
Capelhart R. ....	?	?	Mansfield D. ....	N	Y	Duff R. ....	?	Y	Barrett R. ....	N	Y
Janner R. ....	Y	Y	Murray D. ....	N	Y	Martin R. ....	Y	Y	O'Mahoney D. ....	X	Y



## Committee Roundup

### In This Section..... (June 15-21)

- House Rules Committee Reports Out School Bill
- FHA Official Resigns In Midst of Senate Hearing
- AEC Commissioner Hits U.S. Atom Power Policy
- Bill Authorizing Hells Canyon Dam Reported Out
- Lobbying vs. Education Highlights Senate Probe

#### HELLS CANYON

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- June 19 ordered reported a bill (S 1333) authorizing construction, operation and maintenance of a single high federal dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. (Weekly Report, p. 218)

Approval of the bill was by voice vote, but the following Senators asked that their votes be recorded: For the bill -- Democrats James E. Murray (Mont.), Richard Neuberger (Ore.) and Henry M. Jackson (Wash.); Against -- Republicans Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.) and George W. Malone (Nev.).

BACKGROUND -- Hearings were held by both Senate and House subcommittees on Hells Canyon dam bills (S 1333 and HR 4719) in 1955, but neither bill reached the floor before Congress adjourned. (1955 Almanac, p. 499) The Federal Power Commission in August, 1955, granted the Idaho Power Co. a 50-year lease to build three small dams in the area. The United States Court of Appeals June 20 was asked by an attorney for the public power groups to stay the FPC order.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 19 postponed until June 26 a vote on HR 4719, after five Republican committee members left a meeting before a quorum could be formed for the vote.

#### AVIATION PROBLEMS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the problem of monopoly in the aviation industry. (Weekly Report, p. 605)

TESTIMONY -- June 14 -- Juan T. Trippe, Pan American World Airways president, said his company, "which its competitors have sought to paint as a monopoly, in reality is subject to an amount of competition on its international routes which makes United States domestic airline operation...a pink tea party." Trippe said that in the domestic air business, in contrast to the foreign field in which Pan American competes, "the Civil Aeronautics Board provides protection against uneconomic and wasteful competition. Our government has no power to control the subsidy or other aid granted to our foreign-flag competitors or to require them to conform to labor standards Americans would think proper."

June 15 -- Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said the Defense Department had refused on security grounds to tell the Subcommittee the details of PAA's operations

in Latin America and the U.S. sponsored airfield building program the company undertook in South America during the war.

Trippe denied he ever negotiated with the British Overseas Airways Corp. for a cartel arrangement so the two firms could share European business.

#### MACHINE TOOLS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Small Business.

ACTION -- June 14 filed a report (S Rept 2229) on government plans and programs in the machine-tool industry based on hearings held by its Relations of Business with Government Subcommittee in February.

The report said the Committee could not affirm "that everything possible has been done to prepare the machine-tool segment of our defense capacity for a possible emergency." The report said there had been "a faltering and grudging reluctance" in carrying out the 1953 recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Production Equipment (Vance Report, recommending modernization and advance mobilization programs in the machine-tool field).

The report concluded that: the machine-tool inventory had received "no significant input since Korea;" it was essential for the Department of Defense to see that "vigorous machine-tool programs" were instituted and maintained by the military departments, including replacement and inventory programs, and a mobilization reserve; the machine-tool budgets of each service should be forwarded to the Secretary of Defense and totaled so officials and Congress could determine their adequacy; the government should review its leasing policy with a view to establishing fair rental rates and diminishing the number of government-owned machine tools supplied to private industry.

#### GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On suppression of government information. (Weekly Report, p. 706)

TESTIMONY -- June 20 -- In a 102-page brief presented to the Subcommittee, the Justice Department said "Congress cannot, under the Constitution, compel heads of departments to make public what the President desires to keep secret in the public interest." The report said "the President alone is the judge of that interest, and is accountable only to his country in his political character, and to his conscience."

#### WATCH TARIFFS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 18 filed a report (S Rept 2239) on duties on Swiss watches.

The Subcommittee said its study disclosed that domestic manufacturers felt that the duties on Swiss watches had not been applied properly, resulting in substantial

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losses to the U.S. Treasury and causing the market available to domestic watchmakers to shrink drastically.

The Subcommittee recommended clarification of the 1930 Tariff Act at the "earliest possible date."

### AEC NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

ACTION -- June 18 ordered favorably reported the nomination of Willard F. Libby of Illinois as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for a term expiring June 30, 1961. Libby was appointed by President Eisenhower in 1954 to a term expiring June 30, 1956.

### ATOMIC POWER PLANTS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

TESTIMONY -- June 18 -- Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray, in a statement filed with the Committee, said the government had "prematurely abdicated to private industry the primary responsibility for building large power reactors." Murray said the present prospect of getting "any substantial quantity of industrial atomic power in this country by 1956 is very gloomy - and getting more gloomy every day." Murray advocated enactment of legislation "similar to that proposed by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.)," calling for the government to build six large atomic reactors (S 2725 and HR 10805). He said nations now must begin to integrate nuclear power into their economy, but "if action is not forthcoming to break the monopoly now enjoyed by private industry in the large reactor program we will not be prepared." (Weekly Report, p. 636)

A government program, Murray said, would help industry eliminate technical obstacles, and increase the number of trained reactor engineers. He said private industry's "fear" of government entry into the power field was "unwarranted" and could not "rightly be countenanced as cause for delay."

Committee Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said Murray's statement was "a significant contribution" to the Committee's work.

### COMMITTEE CHANGES

Recent changes in committee assignments and newly-created subcommittees:

Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.) to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to replace Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) who moved to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.) replaced Long as chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Lands Subcommittee.

The House Agriculture Committee appointed a seven-member special subcommittee to determine whether the United States should participate in a Moscow trade fair in 1957. Members: Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.), chairman; John C. Watts (D Ky.), W. Pat Jennings (D Va.), D.R. (Billy) Matthews (D Fla.), Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.), Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) and Henry A. Dixon (R Utah).

The House District of Columbia Committee created a six-member special subcommittee to investigate standards of public school education and juvenile delinquency in the District. Members: James C. Davis (D Ga.),

chairman; John Bell Williams (D Miss.), Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.), A.L. Miller (R Neb.), Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) and DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.).

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee created a five-member special subcommittee to investigate traffic deaths. Members: Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.), chairman; Walter Rogers (D Texas), Samuel N. Friedel (D Md.), John V. Beamer (R Ind.) and Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio).

### CCC AUTHORIZATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture.

ACTION -- June 20 ordered reported a bill (S 3820) increasing the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$12 billion to \$14.5 billion. The Committee also ordered reported a bill (S 3903) to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress), and to increase the limitation on transactions under the Act from \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion.

BACKGROUND -- The House May 24 reported a bill (HR 11132-H Rept 2211) increasing CCC borrowing power to \$14 billion. (Weekly Report, p. 637)

### NICKEL PROJECT

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- June 19 filed a report (H Rept 2390) entitled "Inquiry into the Expansion and Operation by General Services Administration of the Government Nickel Plant at Nicaro, Cuba."

The Subcommittee's Democratic majority said the Eisenhower Administration was guilty of "political favoritism" in awarding the \$43 million contract to Merritt-Chapman & Scott, construction firm controlled by financier Louis Wolfson, and the Frederick Snare Corp., another construction company. The project was under the control of former General Services Administrator Edmond F. Mansure. (Weekly Report, p. 198)

Testimony at the hearings disclosed that the two companies split the \$1 million fee, but the Subcommittee contended the Snare firm did all the work. Balmer & Moore, Chicago brokerage firm, wrote most of the insurance for the expansion project. "Political and private influence played an active role in the awarding of the construction subcontract," the majority said.

The three Republican members of the Subcommittee -- Reps. R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.), J. Arthur Younger (Calif.) and Otto Krueger (N.D.) -- denied the Democratic charges.

BACKGROUND -- The Special Government Activities Subcommittee held hearings in January and February on the \$43 million expansion of a government-owned nickel plant at Nicaro, Cuba. (Weekly Report, p. 198)

### AL SARENA

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 20 released an interim report (H Rept 2408) on its investigation of the granting of licenses to Al Sarena Mines Inc. of Trail, Ore., to permit ore mining in the Rogue River National Forest, Oregon. (Weekly Report, p. 676)

The Democratic majority called granting of licenses to Al Sarena by the Interior Department "a procedure

without precedent," declaring the firm "has not mined one cupful of ore" from 475 acres but "has cut more than two million board feet of timber from this former national forest land." The licenses were granted Feb. 15, 1954.

The Subcommittee majority recommended that the Attorney General investigate the case and cancel the licenses "in order to protect the interests of the United States." The majority said Al Sarena's efforts to mine the forest under former Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman failed, but that Under Secretary of Interior Clarence A. Davis and Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) "worked out a novel procedure for reappraisal of the company's claims outside of the record previously made under normal administrative procedures."

Republican Subcommittee members said that under long-standing law a profitable mining operation was not required when a license was granted and "thousands of mining claims have been lawfully patented with absolutely no history of production." They said Al Sarena had done \$100,000 to \$200,000 worth of "building toward a mining enterprise." They said the only value officially attached to the timber sold was \$77,000 but that the Democrats have used "political quotations of value" ranging from \$185,000 to \$500,000. "There is no evidence in the record of any improper action or any effort to use pressure, political or otherwise, on department officials by either Congressmen or Senators," the Republican minority said.

#### FOREIGN AID

##### COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- June 19 reported, by a 13-2 vote, an amended bill (HR 11356 -- S Rept 2273) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957. The bill carried a total in new funds of \$4,271,075,000 compared with \$3,568,475,000 approved by the House June 11. (Weekly Report, p. 694)

As reported, HR 11356:

Restored \$600 million of the House's \$1 billion cut in military aid. Of the total \$2.5 billion authorized for military aid, the Committee stipulated that \$1.6 billion must be spent on advanced weapons for United States forces to replace those sent to allies as aid.

Restored \$100 million to the President's Asian Development Fund. (The House diverted the fund to another title and reduced the total amount by \$100 million).

Restored \$15 million of economic aid to Yugoslavia, making the full \$30 million total requested by the Administration.

Required that 75 percent (compared to 100 percent in the House bill) of development assistance funds should be loaned, not given to individual nations (except funds to finance sales of farm surpluses.) The Committee repealed the House provision that not more than 25 percent of such funds could go to one country.

Limited to \$200 million the amount of unexpended and unobligated balances that could be carried over to fiscal year 1957, excepting the balances in the Asian Development and Palestine Refugee funds.

Specified that not less than 5 percent of the counterpart funds accruing from farm surplus sales be used for Fulbright educational exchanges (compared with .8 percent at present.)

Stated that the President should explore with other nations establishing an International Food and Raw Ma-

terials Reserve (S Res 86) and report to Congress. (Weekly Report, p. 637)

Called for a study by the President of the technical cooperation program, with a view to setting it up on a separate, long-term basis.

The Committee June 16 voted 9-4 to refer to the Finance Committee an amendment to impose quotas on imports of farm commodities and derivatives in surplus in the U.S. from countries receiving aid. (The amendment was aimed principally at Japanese textiles.)

June 20 the Committee reported a resolution (S Res 285 -- S Rept 2278) providing for a study by it of foreign aid policies to be completed Feb. 15, 1957, and authorizing \$300,000 for the purpose.

##### COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- On Mutual Security Program appropriations.

TESTIMONY -- June 19 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said that "to relax our efforts (in foreign aid) would lead our allies to relax their efforts and weaken the entire structure of the free world alliances at a time when resoluteness offers bright prospects of achieving solid results." Dulles said aid to Yugoslavia should be continued "so long as it seeks to maintain genuine independence."

June 20 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said the aid program was "helping to support approximately 200 divisions in the armies of our allies.... To cut military assistance materially at this time would present serious risks to the defense of the U.S. and the free world and would require a complete re-evaluation of our international position and of our own military budgets." Wilson said cuts would require increases in U.S. forces "at a very much greater cost in manpower and money."

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said, "Much of our (defensive) strategy hinges upon the continued availability of military bases located around the Communist periphery.... The effectiveness of our retaliatory operations will be dependent, to a large degree, on the use of medium-range bombers like the B-47 operating from overseas peripheral bases, and carrier attack planes launched in friendly water."

June 21 -- Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther said material cuts in the Administration's \$4.9 billion foreign aid program that would slow down the development of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would have a "direct, unfavorable impact" on U.S. defenses. "Free Europe is indispensable to our own security," he said.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the activities of persons and organizations in connection with the vetoed bill (HR 6665) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility rate control. (Weekly Report, p. 710)

TESTIMONY -- June 15 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said the type of "educational" campaign waged by the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee "might well be calculated to wield more influence on Congress than direct lobbying." The Gas Committee



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had said it had spent \$1,750,000 since 1954 for "a long-range information and education program."

Bert C. Goss, president of Hill and Knowlton, Inc., public relations counsel for the NGOR Committee, said he believed that public relations could be effective in influencing legislation by giving the people the "facts" on which to base judgments.

Paul Kayser, president of the El Paso Natural Gas Co. and former vice chairman of the NGOR Committee, said the Committee was formed to continue a campaign begun in 1952 to inform the public about the problems of the industry. He said if one of its "incidental effects" was the passage of the natural gas bill that was "fine," but that "we could accomplish all of our objectives" without any action by the Congress. He said his company had charged to operating expense its \$14,050 contribution to the NGOR Committee. McClellan said earlier that he felt there was a question whether contributions "would be a legal business expense."

June 21 -- John E. Heyke, president of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and chairman of the Council of Local Gas Companies, said the latter group spent \$27,699 in an effort to defeat the Harris-Fulbright natural gas bill. The Council, registered under the Regulation of Lobbying Act, sought "to place our side of the controversy before as many people as we could." Activities included direct talks with Senators and distribution of "informational material, though I shy away from the word because we don't look on ourselves as educators in any sense." The Council was financed by contributions from local gas distributing companies, but Heyke said his own firm did not plan to deduct its contribution "as a business expense for tax purposes." The salary of a Brooklyn Union Gas official, who was assigned to the Council's Washington office as a "volunteer," would be deducted by Brooklyn Union Gas "since his regular duties with the company continued."

Heyke said he had seen Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams to "get a clarification" of the Administration's attitude toward the natural gas bill, but "I wouldn't say there were any results" from the conference. Heyke was not registered as a lobbyist himself and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said the Committee "should decide if such a conference should be brought under the lobbying act." Heyke said he knew of no improper lobbying from any group in connection with the natural gas bill.

James H. Lee, former assistant corporation counsel of Detroit and an officer of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, said, "Never...have I seen so much pressure brought to bear upon city attorneys in connection with national legislation as was brought by the natural gas industry" before the NIMLO convention voted an anti-natural gas bill resolution. Under questioning, Lee said he saw nothing "illegal or improper" about such pressure. NIMLO is not registered under the lobby law and Lee said it "in no way directly contacted any Congressmen...to attempt to persuade them to vote one way or the other.... (It) received no contributions nor solicited any...to aid in either the passage or defeat of the Harris-Fulbright Bill." NIMLO members who did contact their Senators on the measure, as Lee did himself, were "city officials acting in their official capacities. The job of NIMLO as an organization was to give anyone who desired it the benefit of our technical knowledge from the consumer viewpoint." Lee, too, said he knew of no improper lobbying on the bill.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 9 -- Murray M. Chotiner, Vice President Richard M. Nixon's 1952 campaign manager, under investigation by the Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, wrote all lawyers in Congress protesting investigation of his law practice. Chotiner said Subcommittee Chairman John L. McClellan asked him for a list of cases he has handled since Jan., 1953, which had anything to do with the federal government, and how he got the clients. He said "no lawyer in the United States who is prominent in political activities is safe from similar" investigation if this "most dangerous precedent" is set.

June 18 -- McClellan said he would recommend a full scale probe into the activities of Chotiner "if the facts warrant" such a probe. He said Chotiner will be given reasonable time to respond to "preliminary" questions regarding alleged use of influence in government for his clients.

#### SCHOOL AID

##### COMMITTEE -- House Rules.

ACTION -- June 20, by an 8 to 3 vote, granted an open rule on HR 7535, a bill to grant federal aid to states for school construction. The Committee voted to permit six hours of debate on the measure. (Weekly Report, p. 102, 373)

The bill was reported July 28, 1955, (H Rept 1504) by the House Education and Labor Committee, but remained stalled in the Rules Committee over the threat of an anti-segregation amendment that would deny funds to non-integrated schools. The amendment was voted down by the Education Committee in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 265)

Voting for the bill were: Reps. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), James W. Trimble (D Ark.), Richard Bolling (D Mo.), Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D Mass.), Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) and Henry J. Latham (R N.Y.).

Voting against the bill were Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.), William M. Colmer (D Miss.) and Leo E. Allen (R Ill.)

HR 7535, introduced July 21, 1955, by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.), would authorize \$400 million for four consecutive years beginning July 1, 1956. The money would be matched 50-50 by the states and would be allocated to the states on the basis of school population between the ages of 5 and 17. HR 7535 also would permit the federal government to buy school bonds which could not be sold elsewhere and to help states float bonds for local school districts.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 20 -- The House Education and Labor Committee in executive session voted 14-10 to table a bill (HR 11263) introduced by Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) to authorize the federal government to pay for the cost of integrating schools.

The National Education Assn. June 11 said "unless Congress acts this year on a school construction bill it will be 1960 or later before schools built with federal funds open their doors." The NEA said the leaders of both parties in the House have "apparently concluded that whether a school construction bill passes or fails will not affect the outcome of Congressional elections one way or the other."

The group listed 254 Members of the House "believed favorable" to HR 7535.



## CIVIL RIGHTS

## COMMITTEE -- House Rules.

**ACTION --** June 21 -- Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) adjourned hearings on a rule for a bill (HR 627 -- H Rept 2187) to safeguard civil rights. Smith stopped the hearing by declaring a quorum was not present. Smith said the hearings were subject to his call, adding, "I'm not interested in calling a meeting." But he said he had asked the House parliamentarian what he had to do next. (Weekly Report, p. 708; 1955 Almanac, p. 610, 773)

Smith's adjournment followed a point raised by Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) that a quorum was not present. Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D La.) was speaking at the time against HR 627. Smith counted five members present instead of the necessary seven and adjourned the hearing.

Five supporters of the legislation moved to require the calling of a special meeting by formally requesting one. According to them, the Chairman has five days to act on the request. If he does not act, they said, the majority of the Committee can call a meeting four days after the Chairman's deadline for action. Reps. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), Richard Bolling (D Mo.), Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) and Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) made the formal request.

Hearings started on the bill June 20 after the Committee had granted a rule on the school aid bill (HR 7535 -- H Rept 1504). A majority of the Committee demanded June 14, by an 8 to 3 vote, that hearings be held on the civil rights bill.

## VETERANS' HOUSING

**COMMITTEE --** Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee.

**BEGAN HEARINGS --** On proposals to amend the veterans' loan guaranty program. (Weekly Report, p. 615)

**TESTIMONY --** June 20 -- Miles D. Kennedy, American Legion legislative director, favored an extension of the program due to expire July 25, 1957.

R.H. Stone, chief benefits director of the Veterans Administration, said any extension presented a question of "very basic policy." He said the program's main purpose was to aid veterans in readjusting to civilian life and Congress should consider whether adequate time had been provided.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said if Congress allowed the program to lapse "the result would be a damaging shock to the nation's economy."

## TELEVISION INQUIRY

**COMMITTEE --** Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**CONTINUED HEARINGS --** On television. (Weekly Report, p. 708)

**TESTIMONY --** June 15 -- Robert Kintner, American Broadcasting Co. president, said Congress should issue a "strong...mandate" to the Federal Communications Commission to speed licensing of TV stations and to "devise new allocations whereby three, four, or five competitive stations can be established in the larger markets." He said with solution of the "scarcity problem" the "alleged monopolistic practices in the industry will disappear."

## COMMITTEE CALENDAR

## HOUSE

- June 25 Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee -- H Res 534 to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 to create a research and development assistant secretary in each of the armed services.
- 25 Armed Services -- Navy to explain its housing program.
- 25 Post Office and Civil Service, Manpower Utilization and Departmental Personnel Management Subcommittee -- Government manpower utilization practices.
- 27 Government Operations, Military Operations Subcommittee -- Civil Defense. Continues June 28.
- 27 Armed Services -- HR 11386 to establish an office of under secretary of defense for international security affairs and HR 11575 to create an assistant secretary for research and development in each of the armed services.
- 27 Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee -- Problems of monopoly in the television industry. Continues June 28, 29.
- 27 Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Conservation Subcommittee -- HR 10332 to preserve the Key deer and other wildlife in the Florida Keys.
- 29 Government Operations, Government Information Special Subcommittee -- Suppression of government information.
- July 2 Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee -- HR 11360 to permit auto dealers to bring suit against manufacturers. Continues July 9.

## SENATE

- June 25 Appropriations -- Mutual Security Program. Continues all week.
- 25 Judiciary -- Civil rights legislation.
- 25 Finance -- HR 6040 to simplify customs procedures.
- 26 Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee -- S 11 and HR 1840 to amend the Robinson-Patman Act regarding equality of opportunity. Continues June 27-8.
- 27 Government Operations, Reorganization Subcommittee -- Legislation to separate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. from the Home Loan Bank Board.
- 28 Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices -- Walter P. Reuther, United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) president, and former Mayor Alex M. Clark of the Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas, regarding their activities on the Harris-Fulbright Natural Gas Bill. June 29 Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York to discuss role of Mayor's Committee on Natural Gas which he headed.

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said the high cost of political campaigning on TV constituted "an economic problem for every candidate running for state, local or national office." Magnuson said "if we don't have some ground rules everybody is going to be mad at the networks and stations. The present law, the regulation by FCC, is entirely inadequate." Magnuson said the situation could lead to "drastic legislation" that might be "undesirable."

June 18 -- John S. Hayes, president of WTOP-TV, Washington, D.C., a CBS affiliate, said the Committee should not "tamper" with existing relationships between TV networks and affiliated stations.

Donald W. Thornburgh, president and general manager of WCAU-TV, Philadelphia, a CBS affiliate, said that the station "is in no manner of means" controlled by the network as a previous witness, Richard A. Moore, president of KTTV, Los Angeles, had charged. (Weekly Report, p. 370)

Rex Howell, president of KREX-TV of Grand Junction, Colo., a CBS affiliate, and W.D. Rogers, president of KDUB-TV, Lubbock, Texas, a CBS affiliate, said charges that network affiliations prevented stations from carrying a fair share of local programs were unfounded.

June 19 -- Donald H. McGannon, president of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. Inc., owner of four TV stations, three of them network affiliates, defended network affiliations as "a sound relationship."

June 20 -- Joe Floyd, president of Midcontinent Broadcasting Co., Sioux Falls, S.D., said that if "harsh measures and restrictions are applied against the networks" he feared TV operators in small markets would "find themselves without adequate program material."

Acting Chairman John O. Pastore (D R.I.) said that testimony so far had not shown a need of federal regulation of the TV networks. He said, "I'm against it unless it is absolutely necessary. If the Bricker bill (S 825) came up tomorrow I'd vote against it."

#### AIR POWER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of United States air power. (Weekly Report, p. 709)

TESTIMONY -- June 16 -- Gen. Otto P. Weyland, head of the Tactical Air Command, in May 8 closed hearing testimony released June 16, said if the U.S. had had adequate tactical air power before 1950 "it is questionable whether the Korean war would have started." He said TAC must assist theater commanders by providing air superiority, air defense and close support for ground forces. He said TAC's most critical problem was retention of skilled technicians and mechanics.

June 19 -- Lt. Gen. Donald L. Putt, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Development, whose May 17 testimony was released June 19, said the U.S. had "a real, firm program" for development of an intercontinental ballistic missile.

#### HEALTH PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Science Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 20 ordered reported a bill (S 3958) embracing five points of the President's health program. S 3958 was passed by voice vote of the Senate June 11. (Weekly Report, p. 695) It deals with training programs, hospital construction and mental health.

#### MILITARY SURVIVORS' BILL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance Committee.

ACTION -- Ordered favorably reported a bill (HR 7089) to put 2,850,000 military personnel under the social security system and raise benefits for military survivors. The bill, endorsed by President Eisenhower, would raise from \$70 to \$122 a month pensions for widows whose husband died in military service or from a service-connected injury or disease.

#### FHA INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the conduct of employees of the Farmers' Home Administration, Department of Agriculture.

TESTIMONY -- June 18 -- Mrs. Kathryn Carter of Bozeman, Mont., a former FHA employee now employed by the Forest Service, said that as personal secretary to Montana FHA Director Carl O. Hansen in 1954 "all my time was (spent) on either letters to his personal friends or his wool (business)." She said he told her, "What I make as a state director (\$9,215) is only peanuts to what I make off wool. It just keeps me in Scotch and cigarettes."

June 19 -- John M. Ferguson Jr., Houston Fire and Casualty Insurance Co. president, who described himself as a "dyed-in-the-wool Taft Republican," said his \$1 million FHA contract was terminated because he refused to hire one of McLeaish's friends as a salesman in late 1953, and he refused McLeaish's request to make "friends of the Administration" agents for the account.

June 20 -- McLeaish said he submitted his resignation June 19 as head of the Farmers' Home Administration after Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson "strongly suggested" it. President Eisenhower accepted the resignation.

George H. Reuss, Illinois FHA director, said McLeaish and Assistant Administrator Malcolm H. Holliday Jr. regularly sent him lists of Illinois Republicans he should consider for county committee jobs. Reuss said many of the persons listed did not seem to be qualified.

## Committee Briefs

### ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The chairmen of the standing committees of the House have been asked by the House Rules Committee to submit their views by June 25 on H Res 462. The resolution would amend the rules of the House to create a standing committee on administrative procedure and practice. The committee would handle complaints about abusive use of administrative powers and study laws regulating procedures of administrative agencies.

### DISARMAMENT

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 14 reported a resolution (S Res 286 -- S Rept 2235) to extend from July 1, 1956, to Jan. 31, 1957, the deadline for its Disarmament Subcommittee to file its final report. The Committee also authorized increasing the Subcommittee's total funds from \$35,000 to \$67,000.

## Capitol Briefs

### SENATE LONGEVITY MARK

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) June 17 became the oldest person ever to serve in the Senate when he reached the age of 88 years, 8 months and 15 days. The previous longevity record had been set by Justin Smith Morrill, a Vermont Republican, who died Dec. 28, 1898, while a Senator. Sen. Morrill was 88 years, 8 months and 14 days old. Green has been a Senator since 1937.

His nearest longevity rivals in the current Senate are Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), who is 82, and James E. Murray (D Mont.), 80. Green must wait until Nov. 30 before he can claim to be the oldest person ever to serve in the Congress. On that day he will eclipse the record of Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) who retired from the House at the age of 89 years, 1 month and 27 days.

June 18, on the Senate floor, Green's record was recognized when his colleagues extolled him for about two hours and presented him with a crown of gold-painted cardboard and a sceptre.

### EMPLOYEE SECURITY PROGRAM

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. June 15 said he was advising all federal departments and agencies "that any employee holding a non-sensitive position and presently under suspension in pending civilian employee security proceedings should be restored to duty immediately." Brownell said his action was taken to assure that the executive branch "complies fully" with a June 11 Supreme Court decision that the security program could be applied only to jobs "directly concerned with the nation's safety." In effect, Brownell's order suspended application of the Eisenhower Administration's federal employee security program to persons holding non-sensitive jobs. (Weekly Report, p. 692)

### COUNTERPART FUNDS

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) June 19 introduced a bill (HR 11842) to deny overseas Congressional visitors the privileges they currently enjoy of spending "counterpart funds" virtually without limit or accountability. These funds are in foreign currencies received by the United States for U.S. economic or military aid. Reuss, saying he did "not pretend to know the facts," said there were "stories of extravagant use of counterpart funds, sometimes for personal expenditures." He said his bill would charge any counterpart funds used by a House or Senate committee against the committee's regular appropriation, and would make the funds subject to all the reporting and other requirements applying to other committee expenditures.

### SUPREME COURT LIMITATION

Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) June 14 introduced a bill (HR 11795) that would limit, retroactively to Jan. 1, 1954, the power of the Supreme Court to overturn prior decisions that have been on the law books 50 or more years. Among other things, the effect would be to invalidate the Court's decision outlawing school desegregation. Vinson said the purpose of his bill "is to restore the faith of the American people in the stability of an accepted law, and to surround the time-honored traditional decisions which have stood the test of time with the statutory protection to which they are entitled."

### CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

John T. Gojack, vice president of the United Electrical Workers Union (Ind.), June 15 was sentenced in Washington, D.C. to nine months in jail and fined \$200 for contempt of Congress. Gojack, resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., May 3 was found guilty of six of nine counts charging him with refusing to answer questions about Communism before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 554)

### EDUCATION COMMISSIONER RESIGNS

President Eisenhower June 15 accepted the resignation of Samuel Brownell as Commissioner of Education. Brownell resigned to become superintendent of schools for Detroit, Mich.

### EXTOLLS SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES

Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.) June 13 said "the South runs the House of Representatives." Engle said the South sends "outstanding" men to Congress because it trained men in the traditions of statesmanship and had the sense to elect good men and keep them in Congress until they acquired seniority.

### REPUBLICANS 8, DEMOCRATS 7

A sharp single in the bottom half of the last inning by Thor Tollefson (Wash.) scored Bruce Alger (Texas) who had just tripled and gave House Republicans an 8-7 win over their Democratic counterparts in the annual Congressional baseball game June 19. Each team was credited with six hits in the five-inning game played before 1,664 persons for the benefit of a summer camp fund.

Going into the fifth inning, the Republicans boasted a 7-1 lead, but with one out the Democrats rallied for six runs to tie the game. During the fifth inning rally Democrat Eugene McCarthy (Minn.) crashed into the GOP catcher, Thomas Curtis (Mo.), at home plate, knocking the ball from Curtis' hand and sending the Missourian to the hospital. It was feared Curtis had a dislocated shoulder, but after treatment he appeared on the House floor the next day.



## Special Report

## HEALTH SERVICE CRITICIZES INDIAN SANITARY FACILITIES

Indian hospitals, health centers, clinics and housing for personnel were obsolete and dilapidated; sanitary facilities of some tribes were "nothing short of primitive." So says a report on Indian health and sanitary facilities submitted Oct. 31, 1955, by the U.S. Public Health Service to the House Appropriations Committee. The report was made available to Congressional Quarterly this week. The Committee asked USPHS to survey Indian health and sanitation after the transfer of the Indian health program from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Health Service July 1, 1955. A more detailed study was to be submitted to the Committee in October, 1956.

On the basis of the preliminary study, the Public Health Service estimated it would cost \$27,114,932 to meet the most pressing needs for construction and repair of Indian health facilities. It also estimated it would cost more than \$20 million to provide the "most critically needed sanitary facilities" for Indians. The Health Service said it currently lacked authority to ask for appropriations to build Indian sanitary facilities. Bills introduced by Reps. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) (HR 9150) and Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) (HR 9209) would authorize the Surgeon General to survey the need for such facilities and to construct and maintain them. Hearings on these bills were held before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Indian Affairs Subcommittee May 18. Highlights of the report:

## Health Facilities

Of the 48 Indian hospitals in the United States, 10 were more than 30 years old. Construction date of six of the eight hospitals in Alaska was unlisted. The only new medical facilities for Indians and Alaska natives constructed in recent years were the Anchorage Medical Center and Bethel Hospital in Alaska and the Tuba City Hospital in Arizona. Virtually all of the hospitals were outmoded. Deterioration over the years has been severe due to lack of maintenance.

Field health centers and clinics operated with minimum facilities or none at all. Clinics have been set up intermittently "in a dark room in a school basement, at the rear of a trading post, a portion of a church," continued the Public Health Service survey. Often there was no waiting room, no water, heat or comfort facilities.

Estimated cost of new construction and repair of Indian hospitals and clinics: \$12,996,194.

Housing for field employees and their families was almost unbelievably bad, said the Health Service survey. Some of the quarters were "so primitive that to expect staff to occupy them is unconscionable," it found. "Some are unfit for human habitation -- one-room hovels, without hot water, plumbing, electricity...or refrigeration." Some quarters were not big enough to accommodate family groups and are cut off from communication.

The Service estimated it would cost \$11,519,198 to construct 500 new buildings to house 750 field employees and their families and to repair existing buildings. It also estimated that \$2,559,540 must be spent on other plant facilities, aside from hospitals and clinics, to meet the most urgent needs of the Indian health program.

## Where Indians Live

Indians are the most rapidly growing minority group in the U.S., according to the U.S. Public Health Service. There were 343,410 Indians in the U.S. and 14,089 Alaska natives in Alaska in 1950, according to the Census Bureau. Currently the Indian population is estimated at 450,000 persons, and increasing at the rate of more than 2 percent a year. States with at least 2,000 Indians:

State	Indian Population	State	Indian Population
Arizona	65,761	New York	10,640
California	19,947	North Carolina	3,742
Idaho	3,800	North Dakota	10,766
Kansas	2,381	Oklahoma	53,769
Michigan	7,000	Oregon	5,820
Minnesota	12,533	South Dakota	23,344
Mississippi	2,502	Texas	2,736
Montana	16,606	Utah	4,201
Nebraska	3,954	Washington	13,816
Nevada	5,025	Wisconsin	12,196
New Mexico	41,901	Wyoming	3,237

## Sanitary Facilities

Reservation Indians were 50 years behind the times in "the application of sanitary science to disease prevention," some Indian tribes were living in "primitive" sanitary conditions, said the survey.

Lack of water was cited as the prime reason for poor Indian sanitation. Often good water is at a minimum on Indian reservations, and it must be transported over long distances. There may be no individual water supply. Generally the water was not purified before use. Also many Indian dwellings lacked "even the most rudimentary facilities for sewage and excreta disposal," according to USPHS. In some Indian communities garbage and wastes were thrown out and accumulated beside human dwellings. As a result, "dysentery and diarrhea are rampant diseases on Indian reservations.... The death rates for these diseases is 12 times that of the white population."

The Service said it was apparent from the survey "that a most pressing need in meeting the Indian health problem is the provision for more adequate water and sewerage facilities." Such facilities included domestic water storage tanks, individual and community water sources, water transmission and distribution systems, sanitary privies, septic tanks, sewer systems and community garbage disposal systems.

Estimated cost of the most critically needed sanitary facilities was \$20,124,000 to be built over a five-year period. The Health Service suggested spending \$4,864,000 during the first year, with 60 percent of the total to be spent in the Southwest where the need was greatest.



## MAINE PRIMARY

Willis A. Trafton Jr., 38, of Auburn, speaker of the Maine house of representatives, June 18 won the Republican nomination for governor. He defeated State Sen. Philip F. Chapman Jr. and former State Attorney General Alexander A. Lafleur. Trafton, an attorney, is the father of seven children.

Trafton will oppose Gov. Edmund Muskie (D) in the Sept. 10 general election. Muskie had no primary opposition for renomination.

Trafton polled 43,015 votes in 624 of the state's 630 precincts. Chapman received 24,641 votes, Lafleur 16,506.

The Congressional lineup for September (asterisk denotes the incumbent):

Republican	HOUSE Dist.	Democrat
Robert Hale*	1.	James C. Oliver
James L. Reid	2.	Frank M. Coffin
Clifford G. McIntire*	3.	Kenneth B. Colbath

## S. CAROLINA PRIMARY

Robert W. Hemphill of Chester, S.C., June 12 won the Democratic nomination in the 5th Congressional District in the South Carolina primary. Hemphill, 41, defeated Tom R. Gettys of Rock Hill. With 232 of 251 precincts in the district reported Hemphill had 25,549 votes to 14,172 for Gettys. The primary fight chose a successor to Rep. James P. Richards (D), retiring after 11 terms in Congress. Richards was chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Former Sen. Strom Thurmond, who resigned March 3, 1956, effective April 14, was nominated to seek the remaining four years of a six-year term. (Weekly Report, p. 287)

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D) won renomination for a third term. This was the lineup for November (asterisk denotes the incumbent):

Republican	SENATE	Democrat
Leon P. Crawford		Olin D. Johnston*
No candidate		Strom Thurmond
	HOUSE Dist.	
No candidate	1.	L. Mendel Rivers*
No candidate	2.	John J. Riley*
Mrs. Howard A. Knox	3.	William J.B. Dorn*
Dan H. Wallace	4.	Robert T. Ashmore*
No candidate	5.	Robert W. Hemphill
No candidate	6.	John L. McMillan*

## Congressional Candidates

Following is a list of candidates who have announced or filed for Senate and House seats; 1955 Eisenhower Support and Opposition and Party Unity scores follow current terms. Other announcements are in previous Weekly Reports.

## SENATE

- Seeking re-election:  
Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Phoenix, 5th term (71,25;81); June 5.  
Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.), Reno, 1st term (65, 27;73); June 18.
- Seeking nomination:  
Mrs. Suzanne Silvercruijs Stevenson (Ind. Rep. Conn.), Bridgeport; June 9.  
Ben. C. Henley (R Ark.), Harrison; June 13.

## HOUSE

- Seeking re-election:  
Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), 6th Dist., Milledgeville, 21st term (71,29;81); June 11.
- Seeking nomination:  
Horace E. Henderson (R Va.), 1st Dist., Williamsburg; June 3.  
George Mikan (R Minn.), 3rd Dist., Minneapolis; June 8.  
Donald Tewes (R Wis.), 2nd Dist., Waukesha; June 6.  
Mrs. Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.), 2nd Dist., Philadelphia; June 11.  
Carter Shepherd Baldwin (D Ga.), 6th Dist., Milledgeville; June 13.

## KENTUCKY SENATE CANDIDATE

Kentucky Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (D) June 21 appointed state Highway Commissioner Robert Humphreys to the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Sen. Alben W. Barkley. (Weekly Report, p. 586, 651)

Humphreys, 61, a close adviser to Chandler, was appointed after Joseph J. Leary, 49-year-old Frankfort attorney, June 20 declined an appointment to the seat he was given June 18. Leary declined to serve in the interest of what he said was party harmony. Humphreys will serve until the Nov. 6 general election when the voters will select a successor to serve the remaining four years of Sen. Barkley's unexpired term.

Former Gov. Lawrence Wetherby, a foe of Chandler's and supporter of Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), June 19 was selected to run in November for the unexpired term of Sen. Barkley.

The state Democratic Central Executive Committee chose the 48-year-old Wetherby by a 35-0 vote. Forces favorable to Chandler on the committee did not offer a candidate to the meeting. Chandler declined to comment on the committee's action. The Republicans have yet to name a candidate for the November race.

## PRESIDENT'S RECUPERATION

President Eisenhower's discharge from Walter Reed Army Hospital, following the June 9 operation to relieve an intestinal obstruction, was set for the middle of the week of June 24. (Weekly Report, p. 711)

The physicians attending the President June 20 said his condition continued to improve satisfactorily. His diet consisted of soft foods and liquids in growing portions from day to day. Press Secretary James C. Hagerty June 13 said the President was carrying on policy-making duties and providing decisions.

A controversy developed over the possibility the President might suffer a recurrence of ileitis. Columnists and newsmen cited medical literature that depicted ileitis as a chronic, often progressive, disease for which the cause was unknown. The columnists and newsmen quoted physicians and surgeons as saying the therapy for ileitis was supportive, not curative.

Hagerty was questioned several times about the columns and news stories. He replied June 18 "we have no intention of commenting on the columnists or any other story. It all depends on which columnist you read, which doctors you talk to and which medical literature you read."

Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, the President's personal physician, June 19 said he thought the Gettysburg, Pa., farm of the President would be the ideal place to recuperate.

On June 19 the President's doctors, through Hagerty, issued a statement that they had "no intention of engaging in controversy with other doctors who have no personal knowledge of this case. Every case is a law unto itself and it cannot be answered in terms of generalities. Every thoughtful physician realizes that there are broad variations in all these processes."

Later, June 19, Dr. Isidor Ravdin, a member of the four-man operating team, said "I have never seen recurrence in a patient the age of the President." The President is 65.

Newsmen June 16 attempted to find out from the President if he intended to seek re-election. The newsmen sent a note wishing him well and asked if there was anything he wanted to tell them. Hagerty said the President laughed and said "they're getting curious, aren't they?"

Vice President Richard M. Nixon June 18 said he was confident the President would be out of the hospital shortly and would be "fit to carry the burdens" of his office. Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall June 18 said the GOP was proceeding with convention plans on the theory the President would run again.

## State Roundup

**CALIFORNIA** -- Gerald L.K. Smith, chairman of the Christian Nationalist organization, June 15 said two of his associates were directing a committee called the "Knowland for President if Eisenhower Doesn't Run Committee." Smith said the chairman of the committee

was Charles F. Robertson, editor of the Christian Nationalist Crusade magazine "The Cross and The Flag." Smith said Mrs. Renata Legant, Smith's secretary, was secretary-treasurer of the committee. (Weekly Report, p. 711)

**FLORIDA** -- Gov. Leroy Collins June 13 said he would attend the Democratic National Convention as an alternate delegate. He said he favored the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson as the party's Presidential candidate.... The Republican delegates to the GOP convention June 16 pledged to support President Eisenhower for renomination but refrained from endorsing Vice President Richard M. Nixon for another term.

**KANSAS** -- Delegates to the Republican National Convention June 12 re-elected former Sen. Harry Darby (1949-50) national committeeman. Mrs. Effie Semple of Baxter Springs was re-elected national committeewoman.

**MASSACHUSETTS** -- Lt. Gov. Sumner G. Whittier June 16 was endorsed by the Republican state convention for the party's nomination for governor. State Representative Charles Gibbons was endorsed for lieutenant governor.

**MICHIGAN** -- Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz June 14 said Gov. G. Mennen Williams was "trying to force" Michigan Democrats to elect State Attorney General Thomas Kavanaugh as national committeeman. He said he spoke for himself and six other Michigan Democratic Representatives. He named them as Reps. Louis C. Rabaut, John Lesinski, Martha W. Griffiths, John D. Dingell Jr., Charles C. Diggs Jr. and Don Hayworth. Machrowicz said Williams and Democratic State Chairman Neil Staebler "handpicked" Kavanaugh, added "we believe we should have something to say about it."

**MISSISSIPPI** -- Fifty-four of the 61 county conventions of the Democratic party June 13 voted to instruct the state convention to send unpledged delegates to the national convention. Gov. J. P. Coleman backed the drive opposed by some of the Citizens' Councils that wanted a convention delegation pledged to states' rights and segregation.

**NEW YORK** -- The Democratic state committee June 19 chose 24 at-large delegates to the national convention with a half vote each. Included were Sen. Herbert H. Lehman and New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, announced supporters of Adlai E. Stevenson for the party's Presidential nomination. Their selection brought to seven the votes Stevenson expects from the delegation. The remainder are pledged to Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.).... L. Judson Morhouse of Ticonderoga June 18 was re-elected New York GOP state chairman for a two-year term.

**WISCONSIN** -- Gov. Walter J. Koehler June 13 said he was not taking sides in the Sept. 11 primary battle between Sen. Alexander F. Wiley (R Wis.) and Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) for Wiley's Senate seat. (Weekly Report, p. 712).... The Wisconsin Democratic state convention June 17 urged the national convention "to make its position clear and unequivocal on our party's determination to insure full and equal civil rights to every citizen."

# FOUNDING FATHERS DIDN'T FORESEE CONVENTIONS



The men who drafted the United States Constitution in 1787 would be shocked if they were to see a Presidential campaign of the 20th century. They never intended the President to be chosen by direct popular election. Nor did they foresee the rise of political parties, nominating conventions, campaigns or any of the other details of the current U. S. political system.

## The Electoral System

The Constitution provided for indirect election of the President by electors, equal in number to a state's representation in Congress and chosen as the state legislature directed. Each elector was to cast a ballot for two persons. The man who received the highest number of electoral votes was to be President, the second highest Vice President. The procedure would be dignified and deliberate, and presumably the best men would win.

The system worked, but only briefly. In 1788 and 1792, George Washington was the unanimous choice of the electors for President. John Adams was selected Vice President each time. In 1796, 13 different men received electoral votes, Adams standing first and Thomas Jefferson second. But by 1800, two rival factions, Federalists and Republicans, had entered the political scene. That year, by pre-arrangement, every elector except one wrote on his ballot the names of Jefferson and Aaron Burr or Adams and Charles C. Pinckney. The result was a tie between Jefferson and Burr and the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. The House gave the Presidency to Jefferson only after the Federalists nearly succeeded in maneuvering Burr into that office. Before the next election, the 12th Constitutional Amendment was adopted specifying that electors thereafter should "name in their ballots the person voted

for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President."

Still there was no satisfactory means of nominating a candidate, though the development of political parties made such a process necessary. The principal goal of a political party was to capture the Presidency, and to do so it had to agree upon a candidate in advance.

## The Caucus

The first answer to the nominating problem was the caucus, a secret meeting of a party's members in Congress. The caucus stemmed from a pre-Revolutionary institution, said to have originated with Samuel Adams who organized the North End Caucus Club in Boston to influence the election of city officials. According to John Adams, writing in 1763, the North End Caucus Club met "in the garret of Tom Dawes...there they smoke tobacco till you cannot see from one end of the garret to the other...and selectmen, assessors, collectors, wardens, prewards and representatives are regularly chosen before they are chosen by the town." Of uncertain origin, the word caucus may have been a corruption of "calkers," men who drove oakum and rope into the seams of ships to make them watertight. Many calkers belonged to Sam Adams' club.

From 1800 to 1824, King Caucus (as it was derisively dubbed by supporters of Andrew Jackson) ruled supreme, and nomination by caucus was tantamount to election. Thomas Jefferson virtually wiped out the Federalists in the election of 1800, and his control of the Republican caucus was so tight that the "Virginia dynasty" (Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe) was able to hold the White House for 24 years.

In 1824, three Presidential aspirants on whom the caucus had frowned -- Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams -- succeeded in deposing the king.



## Democratic Conventions, 1832-1952

Year	City	Date	Presidential Nominee	No. of Ballots
1832	Baltimore	May 21	Andrew Jackson	1
1835	Baltimore	May 20	Martin Van Buren	1
1840	Baltimore	May 5	Martin Van Buren	1
1844	Baltimore	May 27-29	James K. Polk	9
1848	Baltimore	May 22-26	Lewis Cass	4
1852	Baltimore	June 1-6	Franklin Pierce	49
1856	Cincinnati	June 2-6	James Buchanan	17
1860	Baltimore	June 18-23	Stephen A. Douglas	2
1864	Chicago	August 29	George B. McClellan	1
1868	New York	July 4-11	Horatio Seymour	22
1872	Baltimore	July 9	Horace Greeley	1
1876	St. Louis	June 27-29	Samuel J. Tilden	2
1880	Cincinnati	June 22-24	Winfield S. Hancock	2
1884	Chicago	July 8-11	Grover Cleveland	2
1888	St. Louis	June 5	Grover Cleveland	1
1892	Chicago	June 21	Grover Cleveland	1
1896	Chicago	July 7	William J. Bryan	5
1900	Kansas City	July 4-6	William J. Bryan	1
1904	St. Louis	July 6-9	Alton S. Parker	1
1908	Denver	July 7-10	William J. Bryan	1
1912	Baltimore	June 25-July 2	Woodrow Wilson	46
1916	St. Louis	June 14-16	Woodrow Wilson	1
1920	San Francisco	June 28-July 6	James M. Cox	43
1924	New York	June 24-July 9	John W. Davis	103
1928	Houston	June 26-29	Alfred E. Smith	1
1932	Chicago	June 27-July 2	Franklin D. Roosevelt	4
1936	Philadelphia	June 23-27	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Acclamation
1940	Chicago	July 15-18	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1
1944	Chicago	July 19-21	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1
1948	Philadelphia	July 12-14	Harry S. Truman	1
1952	Chicago	July 21-26	Adlai E. Stevenson	3

## Republican Conventions, 1856-1952

Year	City	Date	Presidential Nominee	No. of Ballots
1856	Philadelphia	June 17-19	John C. Fremont	2
1860	Chicago	May 16-19	Abraham Lincoln	3
1864	Baltimore	June 7-8	Abraham Lincoln	1
1868	Chicago	May 20-21	Ulysses S. Grant	1
1872	Philadelphia	June 5-6	Ulysses S. Grant	1
1876	Cincinnati	June 14-16	Rutherford B. Hayes	7
1880	Chicago	June 2-8	James A. Garfield	36
1884	Chicago	June 3-6	James G. Blaine	4
1888	Chicago	June 19-25	Benjamin Harrison	8
1892	Minneapolis	June 7-10	Benjamin Harrison	1
1896	St. Louis	June 16-18	William McKinley	1
1900	Philadelphia	June 19-21	William McKinley	1
1904	Chicago	June 21-23	Theodore Roosevelt	1
1908	Chicago	June 16-19	William H. Taft	1
1912	Chicago	June 18-22	William H. Taft	1
1916	Chicago	June 7-10	Charles E. Hughes	3
1920	Chicago	June 8-12	Warren G. Harding	10
1924	Cleveland	June 10-12	Calvin Coolidge	1
1928	Kansas City	June 12-15	Herbert Hoover	1
1932	Chicago	June 14-16	Herbert Hoover	1
1936	Cleveland	June 9-12	Alfred M. Landon	1
1940	Philadelphia	June 24-28	Wendell L. Willkie	6
1944	Chicago	June 24-28	Thomas E. Dewey	1
1948	Philadelphia	June 21-25	Thomas E. Dewey	3
1952	Chicago	July 7-11	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1

By 1823, opposition to the caucus system had become general, and in 1824, it was made a major political issue.

In that year there were five strong candidates to succeed President Monroe: John Quincy Adams, Clay, Jackson, John C. Calhoun and William H. Crawford. The first four opposed the caucus system and decided to run for office without its backing. Crawford, to whom the 1824 nomination had been promised by the caucus, naturally favored it. On Feb. 14, 1824, the last caucus opened. Only 68 out of 261 Congressmen were present, and Crawford was nominated with 64 votes.

### ELECTION BY THE HOUSE

The first real Presidential campaign followed. Adams, Clay and Jackson beat the bushes for votes, while Crawford -- his faith in the power of the caucus -- nursed his ailing health. Calhoun decided the Vice Presidency would satisfy his ambitions and withdrew from the Presidential race. When the electoral votes were counted in December, there was no majority choice, and the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. The House elected Adams on the first ballot, named Calhoun Vice President. Crawford and King Caucus faded into limbo together.

In 1828, Jackson -- who had received more electoral votes than any other candidate in 1824 -- was a natural opponent for Adams in his bid for a second term. Jackson won, but the election split the Republican party. Supporters of Adams ultimately were called National Republicans, supporters of Jackson became Democrats.

### The Convention

In the attempt to find a successor to the caucus system the short-lived Anti-Mason party pointed the way. In 1831, it held a popularly chosen nominating convention, a device previously used with success in state elections. The National Republicans followed suit, as did the Democrats the following year. The Democratic convention of 1832 was promoted by President Jackson as a means of obtaining the Vice Presidential nomination for his favorite, Martin Van Buren. Jackson succeeded in imposing the two-thirds rule on this convention, and the practice lasted in Democratic conventions until 1936.

The Democrats in 1836 continued use of the national convention, nominating Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. The Whigs, a new political party, opposed him and nominated a series of candidates in various state caucuses and conventions. The electoral vote count in 1836 was Van Buren, 170; William Henry Harrison, 73; Hugh L. White, 26; and Daniel Webster, 14. Van Buren won the Presidency, but the Vice Presidential election was thrown into the Senate where Richard M. Johnson, a Democrat, was elected.

By 1840, the national convention had become the accepted means of putting candidates and platforms before the voters, and so -- in spite of widespread dissatisfaction -- it has remained.

The existing Republican party held its first national nominating convention in Philadelphia in 1856. The general public was first admitted in large numbers to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. The tradition of nominees' acceptance speeches was instituted by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. The pattern changes slightly from time to time, but the convention continues to be what the late Will Rogers once called -- "the Fourth of July celebration of national politics."



# CONVENTIONS WELL PLANNED, BUT LOOK CHAOTIC



A political convention, to the casual observer, often seems a chaotic proceeding. Between the rap of the gavel opening the convention and the beginning of the nominating roll call, some three days later, one party stalwart after another occupies the rostrum to praise the party. Little seems to be accomplished, and on the whole nobody pays much attention; much of the work of the convention is being conducted in

rooms outside convention hall. Yet the opening days have their function, not all of which is to provide negotiating time for party leaders. There is more to a convention than nominating a candidate. Here is a point-by-point account of how a political convention goes about its business:

## The National Committee

The party's National Committee calls the Convention, makes all preliminary arrangements, draws up a temporary roll of delegates and recommends a slate of temporary officers. The chairman of the National Committee opens the Convention and presides until temporary officers have been elected.

## Temporary Organization

The Convention usually approves the Committee's slate of officers, but nominations from the floor are permitted; occasionally selection of a temporary chairman is an early test of the strength of rival factions in the Convention. The chief function of the temporary chairman is to deliver the keynote speech, which sets the general tone of the Convention. The rousing oratory of the late Sen. Alben Barkley's 1948 keynote address was credited with instilling a victory spirit in the Democratic Convention and was a factor in his selection for second place on the ticket that year.

The other temporary officers -- who are usually made permanent -- include a secretary, sergeant-at-arms, parliamentarian, chief tally clerk, chief reading clerk and doorkeeper. Ordinarily these officers are drawn from the National Committee or its staff.

Adoption of temporary rules follows, then selection of the four major standing committees: Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules, and Resolutions (platform). Each state and territorial delegation is represented by one member on each committee, except that one man and one woman from each delegation sit on the Resolutions Committee. The Democrats instituted female representation on the Resolutions Committee in 1940, the Republicans followed in 1944. State delegations often appoint members to the committees well in advance of the Convention, and the committees -- especially Resolutions -- may begin preliminary work before the Convention itself opens.

## Credentials Committee

In the early days of the National Convention, if there was no formally designated delegation to represent a state, chance visitors from the state might be seated as delegates and allowed to cast its votes. But some of the most bitter battles in recent Conventions have centered on the seating of contested delegations.

Prior to the opening of the Convention, the National Committee compiles a temporary roll of delegates. The roll is referred to the Convention's Committee on Credentials, which rehears the claims of contested delegations and makes recommendations to the floor. The Convention itself is the final arbiter of all disputes.

Republican party rules require the National Committee to include on the temporary roll the names of delegates certified by appropriate state officials as having been designated in accordance with state law. This rule arose out of the 1912 Convention when the National Committee, dominated by supporters of William Howard Taft, excluded from the temporary roll the names of some duly certified delegates pledged to Theodore Roosevelt. The Convention's Credentials Committee and the Convention itself generally followed the recommendations of the National Committee, virtually giving the nomination to Taft.

The deciding of seating contests often indicates which potential nominee is in control of the Convention. In the GOP Convention of 1952, seating of 68 delegates from three southern states provided an early show of Eisenhower strength. The National Committee, controlled by forces favorable to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, had voted to seat delegations friendly to Taft from Texas, Georgia and Louisiana, but the Convention reversed the action of the National Committee and seated pro-Eisenhower delegations from these states.

At the 1952 Democratic Convention, two rival delegations arrived in Chicago, each claiming the right to cast Texas' 52 votes. The Convention seated the "regular" group, rather than a delegation elected by a rump convention, even though the latter was committed to support the nominee of the national party. In a similar dispute at the 1944 Convention, two rival Texas delegations were seated and the vote split between them.

## Committee on Permanent Organization

The principal function of the Committee on Permanent Organization is to recommend a slate of permanent officers. A new permanent chairman is chosen, but otherwise the slate of temporary officers usually is made permanent.

The Committee's recommendations generally are approved automatically on the floor, but occasionally its choice of a permanent chairman leads to strife. At the 1932 Democratic Convention the Committee nominated Jovett Shouse, a member of the bloc opposed to Franklin D. Roosevelt, for the post. Roosevelt forces were able to rally a majority of the Convention to support Sen. Thomas Walsh, their candidate, and Walsh was elected.

More frequently, however, the permanent chairman is in effect chosen before the Convention opens. In 1956, as in 1948 and 1952, House Speaker Sam Rayburn will

preside over the Democratic Convention. House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr., permanent chairman of every GOP Convention since 1940, also seems a sure bet for that role in 1956.

The mechanical nature of the election of a permanent chairman was exposed to public view at the Democratic Convention of 1936. Radio time had been scheduled for the permanent chairman's address, but when the time arrived the chairman had not yet been elected. The temporary chairman, commenting that "it was expected that the permanent chairman would be elected by this time and deliver an address over the radio," introduced Sen. Joseph T. Robinson as "the gentleman who is scheduled a little later to be elected as your permanent chairman, but who now speaks in the capacity of a delegate from the State of Arkansas."

The man who wields the gavel occupies an influential position in any Convention. At no time was the chair's importance more apparent than at the Democratic Convention of 1952 when the chairman, Sam Rayburn, ruled on a motion to seat the Virginia delegation, which had refused to subscribe to the Convention loyalty oath. Rayburn ruled that the motion was an appeal from a previous ruling of the chair, though it had not been so worded, and was therefore in order. Following a hurried roll call conducted in the absence of many delegates, the Virginia delegation was seated.

The Democratic chairman also has considerable discretion in granting roll-call votes. According to Democratic rules, a roll call must be taken upon demand of one-fifth of the delegates. Gov. Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts, temporary chairman of the 1952 Convention, incurred the wrath of many southern delegates by twice denying roll-call votes during consideration of the loyalty oath.

## Rules Committee

The Committee on Rules submits a set of permanent rules based on those of the House of Representatives and more or less similar to those of previous Conventions. The Democrats proceed on what has been called a common-law basis, using precedents compiled every four years by Rep. Clarence Cannon of Missouri in his Democratic Manual. Republicans, however, adopt a completely new set of rules at every Convention. Large portions of the rules are re-elected each time, but general revision is always possible.

Some outstanding changes have taken place in convention rules over the years. A Democratic rule requiring a two-thirds majority for the nomination of a candidate was in force from 1832 until 1936, when the Convention adopted the Republican practice of nomination by simple majority vote. Other major rules:

**Unit Rule** -- The Democratic Convention still operates under the unit rule. This permits the majority of a state's delegation to cast the state's entire vote, regardless of the wishes of the minority, if the state delegation has been so instructed by the state convention. The National Convention does not impose the rule on the state delegations; it merely enforces the instructions of party agencies within the states. The Republican Convention does not recognize as valid a state instruction to its delegation to vote as a unit.

**Loyalty Oath** -- At the 1952 Democratic Convention a stormy battle developed over the loyalty oath adopted

by the Convention as part of its permanent rules. The pledge bound the delegates to use every honorable means to see that the nominees of the National Convention would appear on state ballots under the Democratic symbol, providing such action did not contradict state laws or state convention rulings. Proponents of the rule wanted to prevent a repetition of 1948, when four southern state Democratic organizations used the Democratic label and ballot symbol for electors who would not cast their votes for the Democratic nominees.

Delegations from three states -- Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana -- refused to comply with the pledge and were first ruled out of voting participation, but finally seated and permitted to vote.

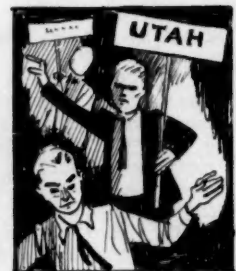
For the 1956 Convention the Democratic National Committee has recommended a modification of the loyalty pledge rule. Under the proposed rule it will be "understood" that a state Democratic party, in certifying delegates, "undertakes to assure that voters in the state will have the opportunity to cast their election ballots for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees selected" by the Convention and that delegates will be "bona fide Democrats." No additional assurance will be required.

The loyalty oath question apparently has never been given serious consideration at GOP conventions.

**Roll Calls** -- Roll calls must be taken in Republican conventions upon the request of six state delegations. The Democrats, however, follow the rule of the House of Representatives and require roll calls upon request of one-fifth of the delegates -- a much more difficult problem of interpretation. The Democratic National Committee has recommended a rule change for the 1956 convention to require roll calls upon demand of eight state delegations.

**'Fair Play' Amendment** -- The 1952 Republican Convention, as an outgrowth of the Texas, Georgia and Louisiana seating contests, adopted as part of its permanent rules a requirement that contested delegates on the temporary roll not be allowed to vote on any question, unless they had been placed on the temporary roll by at least two-thirds of the National Committee. Previously, contested delegates had been permitted to vote on all questions except their own credentials.

Democratic Conventions never have had such a rule but in practice contested delegates do not vote on their own contests. The Democratic National Committee has recommended a rule for the 1956 Convention that specifically would exclude contested delegates on the temporary roll from voting on their own contests.



## Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee drafts and presents a platform to the Convention, although much of the preparation takes place before the Convention opens. Every major faction within the party can be expected to arrive in the Convention city with a ready-made platform in its pocket. The greatest problem of the Committee is to report a product all party candidates can "live with" and

use in their campaigns. Dissident Committee members may submit a minority report on the Convention floor, but an effort is made to compromise all differences in the comparative privacy of the Committee room. At the 1952 Democratic Convention, a Committee minority which supported Sen. Estes Kefauver attempted to present a minority report on the floor, but its spokesman was not recognized by the chairman until after the platform had been adopted.

Because it must state the principles of widely divergent party groups, the platform usually speaks softly on controversial questions -- if it recognizes them at all. At the 1948 Democratic Convention the forces of President Harry S. Truman developed a civil rights plank distasteful to southerners, although northern liberals insisted it was too weak. Acceptance of the plank led to the Dixiecrat walkout. At the 1952 Convention the specter of the 1948 bolt hovered over platform deliberations, but a civil rights compromise was achieved before the platform reached the floor.

Since the platform is adopted before the selection of the Presidential nominee, it may not jibe altogether with his own views. The 1928 Democratic platform pledged "its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment." The nominee, Al Smith, in a telegram said he believed "there should be fundamental changes in the present provisions for national prohibition" and that he felt "it to be the duty of the chosen leader of the people to point the way...." In effect, he deleted the prohibition plank from the platform.



### National Committee Election

At some point in the opening days the Convention also must ratify the states' selections of new members to the National Committee. Election by the Convention is only a formality, since the choices of the states invariably are approved. The new Committee usually holds its first meeting immediately after the convention closes.

### Nominations

Once the various committee reports have been approved, the Convention proceeds to the nomination of "the next President of the United States."

The secretary calls the roll of the states in alphabetical order. Each state may place a name in nomination, second a nomination previously made, yield -- that is, surrender the floor -- to another state or pass. Nominating speeches are limited to 15 or 20 minutes and represent political oratory at its most flamboyant. Traditionally the name of the candidate is not mentioned until the end of the speech and is the signal for a carefully prearranged demonstration to erupt on the Convention floor. The speeches and demonstrations provide the principal "color" for which the political Convention is famous. Each nomination is followed by several seconding speeches.

After all names have been placed in nomination, balloting begins, and the roll of states is called once more. Ordinarily the first ballot is the ballot of favorite sons and courtesy votes, but more often than not a candi-

date is nominated on this roll call. Since 1856, the Republicans have nominated three-fourths of their Presidential candidates on the first ballot, Democrats about one-half. The Democratic Convention went to 103 ballots, an all-time record, in 1924 before it broke a deadlock between Alfred E. Smith and William G. McAdoo by nominating John W. Davis. The Republican maximum was 36 ballots in 1880, the nominee James A. Garfield.

Almost all nominations are negotiated victories, and as the balloting goes on, so do caucuses of state delegations, secret meetings and horsetrading sessions of convention leaders -- both on the floor and in hotel rooms reminiscent of Tom Dawes' attic. Edward J. Flynn, one-time Democratic national chairman and Bronx political leader, in his book "You're the Boss" says: "There are probably less than 100 men in any convention who really dictate what occurs. These men meet in the so-called 'smoke-filled' rooms."

Once a candidate has mustered enough votes to be assured of the nomination, there usually is an effort to jump on the bandwagon and make the choice unanimous. At the 1952 Republican Convention 280 resentful Taft delegates were prepared to stick with their man to the end, and it took a motion co-sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker, representing Taft, to make the nomination unanimous.

Following a practice begun by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, the candidate usually makes an acceptance speech to the Convention.

### Vice Presidential Nomination

The Vice Presidential nominee is named by the same process. The time-honored necessity of "balancing the ticket" is a primary consideration, and often the candidate chosen comes from a different geographic area or party faction from the Presidential nominee. Thus the Democrats in 1952 had the choice of conciliating the southern faction of the party or the northern liberal supporters of Sen. Estes Kefauver. They finally settled on the former course and nominated Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama.

Sometimes the Vice Presidential nomination is a consolation prize for an unsuccessful Presidential aspirant. Such was the case with John Nance Garner, second man on the Democratic ticket in 1932. Many Taft supporters felt he should have received similar consideration from the Eisenhower bloc at the 1952 Republican Convention.

Usually delegates' energies are expended by the time they get around to naming a Vice Presidential candidate, and often he is chosen by acclamation in a half-empty hall, but fights do occur. The Democrats staged a lively battle in 1944. Henry A. Wallace went into the convention with the backing of the CIO's Political Action Committee and other strong New Deal elements. He was opposed by the AFL, most of the South and several northern city machines. Wallace led Harry S. Truman, a compromise candidate, on the first ballot by only 110 votes, a majority so meager it encouraged fence-sitting states to vote for Truman, who was nominated on the second roll call.

Nominations completed, the Convention's business is over. After a flurry of resolutions thanking the arrangements committee, the press and other groups, the chairman raps his gavel for the last time to adjourn the Convention "sine die." The exhausted delegates prepare to go home and preach the party gospel in the coming campaign. The newly formed National Committee lingers on to map its election strategy.



## Number of Delegates, Votes at National Conventions

State	Democrats				Republicans	
	Maximum Delegates 1956	Maximum Alternates 1956	Total Votes 1956	Total Votes 1952	Total Votes* 1956	Total Votes 1952
ALABAMA	52	34	26	22	21	14
ARIZONA	32	28	16	12	14	14
ARKANSAS	52	40	26	22	16	11
CALIFORNIA	136	76	68	68	70	70
COLORADO	40	32	20	16	18	18
CONNECTICUT	40	30	20	16	22	22
DELAWARE	20	20	10	6	12	12
FLORIDA	56	40	28	24	26	18
GEORGIA	64	44	32	28	23	17
IDAHO	24	20	12	12	14	14
ILLINOIS	128	78	64	60	60	60
INDIANA	52	30	26	26	32	32
IOWA	48	32	24	24	26	26
KANSAS	32	20	16	16	22	22
KENTUCKY	60	44	30	26	26	20
LOUISIANA	48	32	24	20	20	15
MAINE	28	22	14	10	16	16
MARYLAND	36	22	18	18	24	24
MASSACHUSETTS	80	52	40	36	38	38
MICHIGAN	88	52	44	40	46	46
MINNESOTA	60	42	30	26	28	28
MISSISSIPPI	44	32	22	18	15	5
MISSOURI	76	54	38	34	32	26
MONTANA	32	28	16	12	14	8
NEBRASKA	24	16	12	12	18	18
NEVADA	28	28	14	10	12	12
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	12	8	8	14	14
NEW JERSEY	72	44	36	32	38	38
NEW MEXICO	32	32	16	12	14	14
NEW YORK	196	110	98	94	96	96
NORTH CAROLINA	72	48	36	32	28	26
NORTH DAKOTA	16	16	8	8	14	14
OHIO	116	70	58	54	56	56
OKLAHOMA	56	44	28	24	22	16
OREGON	32	24	16	12	18	18
PENNSYLVANIA	148	88	74	70	70	70
RHODE ISLAND	32	28	16	12	14	8
SOUTH CAROLINA	40	28	20	16	16	6
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	12	8	8	14	14
TENNESSEE	64	46	32	28	28	20
TEXAS	112	70	56	52	54	38
UTAH	24	20	12	12	14	14
VERMONT	12	12	6	6	12	12
VIRGINIA	64	44	32	28	30	23
WASHINGTON	52	40	26	22	24	24
WEST VIRGINIA	48	36	24	20	16	16
WISCONSIN	56	36	28	28	30	30
WYOMING	28	28	14	10	12	12
ALASKA	12	12	6	6	4	3
D. OF C.	12	12	6	6	6	6
HAWAII	12	12	6	6	10	8
PUERTO RICO	12	12	6	6	3	3
CANAL ZONE	6	6	3	2		
VIRGIN ISLANDS	6	6	3	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>1,206</b>

\*Each delegate casts one vote. Each delegate has one alternate.

## In This Appendix . . . (June 11 - 14)

## Bills Acted On . . . . . PAGE A-154

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

## Bills Introduced. . . . . PAGE A-157

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## Bills Acted On

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

## 1. Public Laws

## Public Law 569

HR 9429 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2. Senate Armed Services reported April 30, 1956, amended. Senate insisted on its amendments May 18, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 23, 1956. President signed June 7, 1956.

## Public Law 570

HR 4656 -- Make provision re Lumbee Indians of North Carolina. CARLYLE (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 18. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. President signed June 7, 1956.

## Public Law 571

HR 3996 -- Amend further Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 26. Senate adopted conference report May 23, 1956. House adopted conference report May 31, 1956. President signed June 7, 1956.

## Public Law 572

S 2822 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to school district No. 8, Mohave County, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments May 25, 1956. President signed June 7, 1956.

## Public Law 573

HR 9390 -- Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies. KIRWAN (D Ohio). House Appropriations reported Feb. 17. House passed Feb. 21. Senate Appropriations reported April 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 23, 1956. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 29, 1956. House adopted conference report June 4, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 5, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956.

## Public Law 574

S 3515 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in provisions of housing for essential civilian employees of Armed Forces. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments May 31, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956.

## Public Law 575

HR 6268 -- Facilitate construction of drainage works and other minor items on federal reclamation and like projects. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 10, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 16, 1956. House adopted conference report May 29, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956.

## Public Law 576

HR 5268 -- Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside continental limits of U.S. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956.

## Public Law 577

HR 7679 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to city of Muskogee, Okla. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Veterans' reported March 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956.

## Public Law 578

HR 9536 -- Make appropriations for general government matters for fiscal 1957. ANDREWS (D Ala.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 27. House passed March 1. Senate Appropriations reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 6, 1956, amended. President signed June 13, 1956.

## Public Law 579

HR 10251 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to city of Grand Junction, Colo. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956.

## 2. Sent to President

HR 692 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide in first and second-class post offices a special canceling stamp bearing words "Pray for Peace". RABAUT (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 7, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20. Senate Civil Service reported June 4, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.

HR 3744 -- Amend act of July 1, 1947 to grant military leave of absence with pay to classified substitute clerks in field service of Post Office Department. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported March 8, amended. House passed March 15, amended. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.

HR 7641 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with federal and non-federal agencies in prevention of waterfowl depredations. REUSS (D Wis.). House Banking and Currency reported May 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.

HR 7913 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to effect exchange of properties between U.S. and city of Cape Girardeau, Mo. JONES (D Mo.). House Government Operations reported March 15. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.

HR 8102 -- Provide for disposition of monies arising from deductions from carriers on account of loss or damage to military or naval material in transit. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 31, 1956. Senate passed June 14, 1956.

- HR 8404 -- Provide for conveyance of a portion of former prisoner of war camp, near Douglas County, Wyo., to state of Wyoming. THOMPSON (R Wyo.). House Government Operations reported March 27. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 14, 1956.
- HR 8693 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, re refund of reenlistment bonuses. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 31, 1956. Senate passed June 14, 1956.
- HR 8709 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953, (67 Stat. 177) as amended. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.
- HR 8922 -- Provide for relief of certain members of uniformed services. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate passed June 14, 1956.
- HR 9475 -- Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. BASS (D Tenn.). House Agriculture reported May 17, 1956. House passed May 21, 1956. House passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.
- HR 9838 -- Authorize transfer of officers of Nurse Corps of Regular Navy and Naval Reserve to Medical Service Corps of Navy. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported March 26. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.

### 3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 890 -- Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act. MARTIN (R Pa.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported June 14, 1956. Senate passed June 17, 1956, amended. House Public Works reported July 26, 1956, amended. House recommitted to Public Works, Jan. 23. Senate disagreed to House amendments June 14, 1956.
- S 1275 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate employees of District to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of D.C. acquired by U.S. for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools, and other institutions. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed June 24, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956.
- S 1739 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed June 24, 1956. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956.
- S 2530 -- Repeal authority of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to issue bonds. MCCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.
- S 2585 -- Authorize exchange of land at Agricultural Research Center. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.
- S 3032 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. DUFF (R Pa.), and other Senators. Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.
- S 3046 -- Amend act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, and act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264), as amended, to eliminate requirement of certain notices thereunder. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.
- S 3120 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed June 11, 1956, on call of calendar.
- S 3145 -- Require Bureau of Census to develop farm income data by economic class of farm. WATKINS (R Utah.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.
- S 3195 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in state of Rhode Island to town of North Kingston, R.I. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956.
- S 3314 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.
- S 3316 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain property which has been declared surplus to needs of U.S. to city of Roseburg, Ore. NEUBERGER (D Ore.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956.
- S 3344 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey to territory of Alaska certain lands in city of Sitka, known as Baranof Castle site. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.
- S 3388 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to part of Port Townsend, Wash. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956.
- S 3527 -- Authorize state highway commission of Maine to construct, maintain and operate a free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.
- S 3559 -- Amend act of Aug. 31, 1954, as amended, to extend availability of emergency credit to farmers and stockmen. AIKEN (R Vt.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture reported June 6, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.
- S 3581 -- Increase retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. PAYNE (R Maine.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended.
- S 3620 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies. HILL (D Ala.) and other Senators. Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.
- S 3669 -- Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter re removal of Corporation property. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.
- S 3681 -- Modify certain restrictions re holding more than one office under U.S. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported June 6, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.
- S 3698 -- Amend act of June 4, 1920, as amended, providing for allotment of lands of Crow Tribe. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.
- S 3723 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain land in county of Alameda, Calif., and to accept other land in exchange. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.
- S 3768 -- Amend section 158 of Revised Statutes of U.S., as amended, to include Department of Health, Education and Welfare among executive departments there listed. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956. Senate passed June 14, 1956.
- S 3778 -- Amend act for protection of walrus. WATKINS (R Utah.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.
- S 3866 -- Facilitate making of lease-purchase agreements by Administrator of General Services under Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by Postmaster General under Post Office Department Property Act of 1954. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956.
- S 3958 -- Improve health of people by assisting increasing number of adequately trained professional and practical nurses and professional public health personnel, assisting in development of improved methods of care and treatment in field of mental health. HILL (D Ala.). Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended.
- S J Res 178 -- Authorize appropriation to provide certain costs for participation by U.S. in International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 584 -- Amend title 28, re making U.S. Customs Court, a Constitutional Court. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported April 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House Judiciary reported June 13, 1956.
- S 977 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., re duties of judges of U.S. Court of Claims. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. House Judiciary reported June 13, 1956.
- S 1146 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act re fees to agents, attorneys and representatives. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, 1956. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 12, 1956.
- S 1749 -- Adopt and authorize improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Public Works reported July 28, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, 1956. House Public Works reported June 14, 1956.
- S 2654 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in state of Wyoming to city of Cheyenne, Wyo. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), and other Senators. Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956.
- S 2771 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Boy Scouts of America for use at Fourth National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America. THYE (R Minn.). House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956.
- S 2772 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957. THYE (R Minn.). House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956, amended.



- S 2881 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to collect and publish annually statistics as to number of certain types of textile looms in place and in operation on a state by state basis. THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported June 14, 1956.
- S 3143 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported June 14, 1956, amended.
- S 3215 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide for use of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in order to encourage registration for voting in general elections. McNAMARA (D Mich.). Senate Civil Service reported June 14, 1956.
- S 3467 -- Authorize conveyance of tribal lands from Shoshone Indian Tribe and Arapahoe Indian Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to U.S. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1956, amended.
- S 3943 -- Adjust application of Section 322 of so-called Economy Act of 1932 to premises leased for government purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956.
- S J Res 110 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956, amended.

## 4. House Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 2452 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to state of Wisconsin. WITHROW (R Wis.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.
- HR 4697 -- Amend Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of D.C., as amended. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956.
- HR 6376 -- Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. GREEN (D Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 18, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 14, 1956.
- HR 7247 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 14, 1956.
- HR 7096 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land in city of Hogsansville, Ga., to city of Hogsansville. FLYNT (D Ga.). House Government Operations reported May 1, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956.
- HR 8149 -- Amend first sentence of paragraph (a) of section 756 of title 11 of D.C. Code of 1951 edition (par. (a) of sec. 5, of act of April 1, 1942 c. 207 56 stat. 193) re transfer of actions from U.S. District Court for D.C. to municipal court for D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 17, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956.
- HR 9052 -- Amend Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for additional period of 3 years authority provided thereunder for regulation of exports. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported April 12, 1956, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 6, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 14, 1956.
- HR 9824 -- Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed April 23, 1956. Senate Labor reported May 28, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended.
- HR 9952 -- Provide a lump-sum readjustment payment for members of Reserve components who are involuntarily released from active duty. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported March 28. House passed June 12, 1956.
- HR 10417 -- Amend Federal Register Act, as amended, to provide for effectiveness and notice of public of proclamations, orders, regulations and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon continental U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956.
- HR 10670 -- Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act to extend coverage of such act to employees of municipal government of D.C. employed in D.C., institutions located in Maryland and Virginia. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 17, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956.
- HR 10721 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 21, 1956. Senate passed May 25, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 29, 1956. House adopted conference report June 11, 1956.
- HR 10899 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Appropriations reported April 27, 1956. House passed May 2, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported May 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 4, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 14, 1956. House adopted conference report June 14, 1956.
- HR 11002 -- Regulate and license pawnbrokers in D.C. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956.
- HR 11319 -- Make appropriations for Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior and civil functions administered by Department of Army for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported May 21, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported June 8, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 13, 1956, amended.
- HR 11320 -- Amend certain laws affecting control of narcotics in D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956.
- HR 11356 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 28, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956.
- HR 11488 -- Amend D.C. Traffic Act, 1925, as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956.

### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 6888 -- Amend act of Sept. 3, 1954, and facilitate entry of skilled specialists chargeable to quota for Spain. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate Judiciary reported June 13, 1956.
- HR 6940 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into additional contract with Yuma County Water Users' Association re payment of construction charges on valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956, amended.
- HR 7726 -- Authorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Crooked River federal reclamation project, Oregon. COON (D Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956, amended.
- HR 7855 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1956, period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956, amended.
- HR 8407 -- Require enlisted members of Armed Forces to make up time lost during enlistments. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 14, 1956, amended.
- HR 8634 -- Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in North Carolina to city of Charlotte, N.C. JONAS (R N.C.). House Government Operations reported March 27, amended. House passed April 9, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 14, 1956, amended.
- HR 9285 -- Amend section 14 (b) of Federal Reserve Act to extend for two additional years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from Treasury. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 1. House passed April 19, 1956. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 11, 1956, amended.
- HR 9500 -- Amend further and make permanent Missing Persons Act, as amended. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956, amended.
- HR 9591 -- Amend act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1037) re acquisition of non-federal land within existing boundaries of any national park. BONNER (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13, 1956, amended.
- HR 9852 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 29, amended. House passed May 31, 1956. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 14, 1956, amended.
- HR 9974 -- Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber, and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisconsin," approved March 28, 1908, as amended. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12, 1956.
- HR 10184 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to convey property to county of Pierce, Wash. TOLLEFSON (D Wash.). House Merchant Marine reported June 13, 1956, amended.
- HR 10412 -- Amend act for protection of walrus. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12, 1956.
- HR 10535 -- Include present area of Zion National Monument within Zion National Park, in Utah. DIXON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956.

HR 11473 -- Make appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. MORRELL (D Ark.). House Appropriations reported May 28, 1957. Senate Appropriations reported June 14, 1956, amended.  
 HR 10964 -- Provide for municipal use of storage water in Benbrook Dam, Texas. WRIGHT (D Texas). House Public Works reported June 13, 1956.  
 HR 10679 -- Grant consent of Congress to establishment by states of Mississippi and Arkansas of a bi-state commission to investigate possibilities of constructing a railroad bridge across Mississippi River. SMITH (D Miss.). House Public Works reported June 14, 1956.  
 HR 11611 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge National Military Park, in Arkansas. TRIMBLE (D Ark.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13, 1956.

HR 11683 -- Authorize permanent appointments in Armed Forces of U.S. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported June 11, 1956.  
 HR 11695 -- Extend until June 30, 1958, programs of financial assistance in construction and operation of schools in areas affected by federal activities under provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to make certain other changes in such provisions -- JONES (D Ala.). House Labor reported June 13, 1956.  
 H Res 524 -- Make provisions re disapproving sale of alcohol butadiene manufacturing facility at Louisville, Ky., Planor No. 1207. HEBERT (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 14, 1956.

## Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION AND WELFARE
  - Housing & Schools
  - Safety & Health
  - Social Security
  - Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
  - Administrative Policy
  - Immigration & Naturalization
  - International Relations
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
  - Defense Policy
  - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
  - Civil Service
  - Commemorative Congress
  - Constitution, Civil Rights
  - Crimes, Courts, Prisons
  - District of Columbia
  - Indian & Territorial Affairs
  - Land and Land Transfers
  - Post Office
  - Presidential Policy
  - General
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
  - Business & Banking
  - Commerce & Communications
  - Natural Resources
  - Public Works & Reclamation
  - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

### 1. Agriculture

S 4030 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/11/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands in state of New Mexico -- Agriculture.  
 S 4038 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 6/13/56 -- Change designation of Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona -- Interior.  
 S 4058 -- MANSFIELD (D Mont.), (by request) -- 6/14/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. for term of 10 years a lease of a tract of land in U.S. Department of Agriculture Range Livestock Experiment Station, in Montana, and for a right-of-way to said tract, for removal of gravel and ballast material, executed under authority of act of Congress approved June 26, 1946 -- Agriculture.  
 S 4059 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Stennis (D Miss.), Flanders (R Vt.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 6/14/56 -- Provide for price reporting and research re forest products -- Agriculture.  
 HR 11708 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/12/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title 1 of act -- Agriculture.  
 HR 11751 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/13/56 -- Establish on public lands of U.S. a National Wilderness Preservation System for permanent good of whole people to provide for protection and administration of areas within this system by existing federal agencies and for gathering and dissemination of information to increase knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by people, to establish National Wilderness Preservation Council -- Interior.  
 HR 11752 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/13/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. for term of 10 years a lease of a tract of land in U.S. Department of Agriculture Range Livestock Experiment Station, in state of Montana, and for a right-of-way to said tract, for removal of gravel and ballast material, executed under authority of act of Congress approved June 26, 1946 -- Agriculture.  
 HR 11791 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/14/56 -- Similar to HR 11751.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

### TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through June 17, 1956.			This week's listing includes:	
			Bills	S 4021 to S 4063 HR 11695 to HR 11797
			Resolutions	
Bills	Senate	House		
	4,063	11,797		S J Res 180 to 181
Joint Resolutions	181	647		S Con Res 82
Concurrent				S Res 280 to 290
Resolutions	82	253		H J Res 647
Simple Resolutions	290	541		H Con Res 248 to 253
TOTAL	4,616	13,238		H Res 534 to 541

### 2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

### 3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS  
 HR 11742 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 6/13/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 11745 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/13/56 -- Encourage and assist states in establishment of state committees on education beyond high school -- Labor.  
 HR 11746 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to HR 11745.  
 HR 11760 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to HR 11745.  
 HR 11788 -- GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 6/14/56 -- Establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to university -- Labor.  
 SAFETY AND HEALTH  
 S 4033 -- FLANDERS (R Vt.), Bridges (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Payne (R Maine), Smith (R Maine), Langer (R N.D.) -- 6/11/56 -- Amend title VI of Public Health Service Act, as amended, in order to make certain clinics eligible for federal aid to diagnostic or treatment centers -- Public Welfare.  
 HR 11754 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend act to promote education of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, to authorize wider distribution of books and other special instructional material for blind, to increase appropriations authorized for this purpose -- Labor.

SOCIAL SECURITY  
 HR 11719 -- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/12/56 -- Amend titles I and XIV of Social Security Act to provide that, where a state requires an individual to assign his life insurance policies to state agency as a condition of assistance thereunder, such requirement shall not apply to first \$1,000 of proceeds of such policies -- Ways and Means.

#### WELFARE

- HR 11715 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/12/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 11716 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 6/12/56 -- Similar to HR 11715.  
 HR 11787 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/14/56 -- Amend further and make permanent Missing Persons Act, as amended -- Armed Services.  
 HR 11794 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/14/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; to authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

## 4. Foreign Policy

#### ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- S 4035 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 6/13/56 -- Establish a Commission on Foreign Aid Programs -- Foreign Relations.  
 S 4046 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, to provide allowances of certain claims by successor organizations to heirless or unclaimed property -- Judiciary.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION NO INTRODUCTIONS

- HR 11793 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for creation of an international food and raw materials reserve -- Foreign Affairs.

## 5. Labor

- HR 11713 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/12/56 -- Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.  
 HR 11793 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/14/56 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and to provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination -- Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

#### DEFENSE POLICY

- HR 11714 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 6/12/56 -- Extend for 3 years existing authority of Secretary of Treasury in respect of transfers of distilled spirits for purposes deemed necessary to meet requirements of national defense -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 11757 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Public Law No. 298, 84th Congress, re Corregidor Bataan Commission -- Foreign Affairs.  
 HR 11759 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949, to provide that allowances may be paid thereunder for transportation of dependents in connection with a permanent change of station whether or not a change of residence is involved -- Armed Services.

#### VETERANS

- S 4053 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of, disability pension awards -- Finance.  
 HR 11710 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/12/56 -- Provide vocational rehabilitation for certain persons who serve in active military or naval service of U.S. after Jan 31, 1955 -- Veterans.  
 HR 11711 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/12/56 -- Extend for an additional year authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 11767 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/13/56 -- Incorporate Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A., National Memorial, Inc. -- Judiciary.  
 HR 11768 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to HR 11767.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

#### CIVIL SERVICE

- S 4047 -- MUNDT (R S.D.), Martin (R Pa.), Cotton (R N.H.), Knowland (R Calif.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 26, 1950, re summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of government -- Judiciary.

- S 4050 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to protect national security of U.S. by permitting summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of government", approved August 26, 1950, to clarify intention of Congress re its application to non-sensitive positions -- Judiciary.  
 S 4051 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to S 4050.  
 S 4060 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 6/14/56 -- Amend section 607 of Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to include employees in Motor Vehicle Service -- Civil Service.

- HR 11717 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/12/56 -- Provide for inclusion within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, of U.S. commissioners and crediting for retirement purposes of certain past service of their secretarial and clerical assistants -- Civil Service.  
 HR 11721 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/12/56 -- Protect national security of U.S. by permitting summary suspension of employment, and dismissal, of civilian officers and employees of government -- Civil Service.  
 HR 11790 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/14/56 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government -- Civil Service.  
 HR 11792 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 6/14/56 -- Amend section 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re hazardous employment -- Civil Service.

#### COMMEMORATIVE

- S 4041 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for establishment of Pao Ridge National Military Park, in Arkansas -- Interior.  
 S 4062 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/14/56 -- Facilitate administration and development of Whitman National Monument, in Washington, by authorizing acquisition of additional land for monument -- Interior.

#### CONGRESS NO INTRODUCTIONS

#### CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S 4028 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 6/11/56 -- Provide for extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims held in certain portions of U.S. may be made -- Interior.

#### CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- HR 11743 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges -- Judiciary.  
 HR 11795 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/14/56 -- Limit appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. -- Judiciary.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- S 4044 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., in D.C. -- D.C.

#### INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- HR 11753 -- O'BRIEN (D Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Organic Act of Virgin Islands -- Interior.  
 HR 11758 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land by U.S. to Cape Flattery School District in state of Washington -- Interior.

#### LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 4026 -- STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 6/11/56 -- Require Secretary of Army to issue to Joe Graham Post, No. 119, American Legion, a deed to certain lands within Ship Island Military Reservation removing certain conditions heretofore made a part of conveyance thereof, and providing for conveyance of a portion of such lands to United Daughters of Confederacy -- Armed Services.  
 S 4049 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain mineral rights to Boss Hogan of Curry County, N. M. -- Interior.  
 S 4052 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 6/13/56 -- Permit U.S. to be named a party defendant in certain suits to quiet title if U.S. is a necessary party thereto by reason of its right, title or interest in or to real property acquired from Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico -- Judiciary.  
 S 4055 -- JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 6/14/56 -- Provide for disposal of certain surplus real property in Seattle, Wash., for educational use in conformity with section 203 (k) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 -- Government Operations.

- HR 11749 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. situated in Clallam County, Wash., to State Forest Board of Washington -- Government Operations.  
 HR 11750 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to HR 11749.

#### POST OFFICE

- HR 11748 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 6/13/56 -- Facilitate making of lease-purchase agreements by Administrator of General Services under Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by Postmaster General under Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 -- Public Works.



# PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

H Res 541 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/14/56 -- Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 transmitted to Congress by President on May 17, 1956 -- Government Operations.

## GENERAL

S 4024 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 6/11/56 -- Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in continental U.S. and Alaska -- Civil Service.  
S J Res 180 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for reappointment of Arthur H. Compton as citizen regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution -- Rules Administration.  
S J Res 181 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of postage stamps to be known as National Liberation Stamp -- Civil Service.

HR 11740 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for a temporary increase in public debt limit -- Ways and Means.  
HR 11741 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to HR 11740.  
HR 11766 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for establishment of Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park, in Alabama -- Interior.  
H J Res 647 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 6/12/56 -- Provide for reappointment of Dr. Arthur H. Compton as Citizen Regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution -- House Administration.  
H Con Res 252 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 6/13/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to review foreign military and economic assistance programs of U.S. -- Rules.  
H Con Res 253 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 252.  
H Res 536 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for a flag for Members of House of Representatives -- Administration.  
H Res 539 -- JACKSON (R Calif.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to H Res 536.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

### BUSINESS AND BANKING

S 4048 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 6/13/56 -- Make provisions re intercorporate relations between General Public Utilities Corporation, a corporation organized and operating in U.S., and Manila Electric Co. -- Judiciary.

### COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 4029 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/11/56 -- Authorize war risk insurance for certain foreign flag merchant vessels -- Commerce.  
S 4034 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 6/11/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act for establishment of marine schools", approved March 4, 1911 -- Commerce.  
HR 11761 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, re to certain unfair methods of competition and certain unfair practices in distribution of new motor vehicles in interstate commerce -- Commerce.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

S 4021 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 6/11/56 -- Encourage development, marketing, and distribution of domestic fishery resources of U.S. -- Commerce.  
S 4039 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Murray (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Scott (D N.C.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.), Ervin (D N.C.) -- 6/13/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its Territories and possessions -- Interior.  
S 4054 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/13/56 -- Authorize further extension of certain noncompetitive oil or gas leases issued under Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended -- Interior.  
HR 11709 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 6/12/56 -- Amend Public Law 506, 84th Congress, 2nd session, to increase authorization for appropriations to Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion -- Atomic Energy.

HR 11718 -- RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 6/12/56 -- Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

### PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 4031 -- KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 6/11/56 -- Amend act providing for construction of Markham Ferry Project in Oklahoma in order to authorize additional flood storage and pool elevations as approved by Chief of Engineers -- Public Works.  
S 4045 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Create city of St. Francisville Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorizing commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Wabash River at or near St. Francisville, Ill., and Knox County, Ind., to purchase and operate a ferry at such location -- Public Works.

HR 11720 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 6/12/56 -- Create city of St. Francisville Bridge Commission defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorizing commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Wabash River at or near St. Francisville, Ill., and Knox County, Ind. to purchase and operate a ferry at such location -- Public Works.  
HR 11744 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend act providing for construction of Markham Ferry project in Oklahoma in order to authorize additional flood storage and pool elevations as approved by Chief of Engineers -- Public Works.  
HR 11755 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/13/56 -- Determine need for boat basins in Apalachicola River, Fla. in vicinity of Bristol and vicinity of Blountstown -- Public Works.  
HR 11756 -- SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend acts of Feb. 28, 1903, and March 3, 1927, re payment of cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade elimination structures in D.C. -- D.C.

### TAXES AND TARIFFS

S 4022 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 6/11/56 -- Exempt certain purchases by public museums and galleries from excise tax on jewelry and related items -- Finance.  
S 4056 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 6/14/56 -- Repeal certain federal excise taxes on facilities and services and certain manufacturers excise taxes -- Finance.  
S 4061 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/14/56 -- Allow additional income-tax exemptions for a taxpayer or a spouse, or a dependent child, who is a full-time student at an educational institution above secondary level -- Finance.  
HR 11712 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 6/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that annuitants may elect to have their annuities taxed in manner provided by Internal Revenue Code of 1939 -- Ways and Means.  
HR 11747 -- JONAS (R N.C.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend section 223 of Revenue Act of 1950 so that it will apply to taxable years ending in 1954 to which Internal Revenue Code of 1939 applies -- Ways and Means.  
HR 11762 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for purpose of aiding small- and medium-sized business, encouraging industrial expansion, encouraging competition, counteracting forces growing out of present tax structure which are bringing about wide spread corporate mergers and consolidations, and for purpose of discouraging growing concentration of business into a few giant corporations, by substituting for nearly uniform tax rates now applicable to corporations of vastly differing sizes a moderate graduation of tax rates on corporate incomes -- Ways and Means.  
HR 11763 -- LANKFORD (D Ga.) -- 6/13/56 -- Exempt from tax on club dues amounts paid re any nonprofit neighborhood swimming pool -- Ways and Means.  
HR 11764 -- MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Tax Act -- Ways and Means.  
HR 11765 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend subchapter B of chapter 28 of Internal Revenue Code -- Interior.  
HR 11789 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/14/56 -- Provide tax equity through taxation of cooperative corporations and to provide tax credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives -- Ways and Means.

# Congressional Quiz

How much do you know about the highest court of the land? These questions will test your Supreme Court IQ. Can you score at least six points?

1. Q--Can you name the men who: (a) became Chief Justice after serving as President; (b) left the Supreme Court to run for President; (c) ran for Vice President and later became Chief Justice; (d) resigned from the Court as an Associate Justice and later returned as Chief Justice? (one point for each)



A--(a) William Howard Taft; (b) Charles Evans Hughes; (c) Earl Warren; (d) Charles Evans Hughes.

2. Q--Who said, "If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court...the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."? (a) Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.); (b) Abraham Lincoln; (c) John C. Calhoun? (one point)

A--(b) Abraham Lincoln said these words in his first inaugural address, March 4, 1861. He was alluding to the Dred Scott decision.

3. Q--Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: (a) Roger B. Taney; (b) John Marshall; (c) John Jay? (one point)

A--(c) John Jay. He served from 1789 until 1795.

4. Q--The fourth President was, before he became President, the defendant in a famous case that established the Supreme Court's right to review acts of Congress. Who was he? (one point)

A--James Madison. The case was *Marbury v. Madison*. Chief Justice John Marshall said in his opinion, "It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." The Constitution either "controls any legislative act repugnant to it; or...the legislature may alter the Constitution by an ordinary act."

5. Q--How many appointments to the Supreme Court has President Eisenhower made? (one point)

A--Two. Earl Warren in 1953 and John Marshall Harlan in 1954.

6. Q--Who is the only living ex-Justice of the Court? (one point)

A--James F. Byrnes of South Carolina. He resigned in 1942 to become director of Economic Stabilization. He later headed the Office of War Mobilization, served as Secretary of State and governor of South Carolina.

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# The Week In Congress

**Ike's Boxscore** With the July 15 adjournment target date only a few weeks away, President Eisenhower's legislative batting average is far from impressive. Latest Congressional Quarterly figures show only 34 of Mr. Eisenhower's 217 requests have been approved by Congress, or 16 percent. Of those requests, 34 have received no action at all. The 16 percent batting average compares with 26 percent for the same period last year. The final figure for 1955 was 46 percent. In terms of legislation won and lost, it appears certain the final figure will be around .350 by adjournment time. (Page 715)

## Doubtful East

The industrial East shapes up as a big question mark for both Republicans and Democrats in the coming political campaign. Although Republicans still hold the upper hand, Democrats have steadily pried away their grip by electing governors in New Jersey, Maine, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. At stake are 153 electoral votes, 129 House seats and seven Senate seats. The GOP is concentrating on ousting the lone eastern Democrat whose term expires -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York. But Democrats threaten to unseat Republican Sens. John Marshall Butler of Maryland and James H. Duff of Pennsylvania. (Page 724)

## Union Shop

The "right-to-work" issue, ignored by Congress for the past four years, seems certain to have a thorough airing in the 1956 political campaign. The controversy concerns the "right-to-work" laws enacted by 18 states that prohibit union shop contracts requiring an employee to join the union in order to keep his job. These union shop contracts are permitted by the Taft-Hartley Act. But the law also allows states to ban these union shops if they want to. Top contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination -- New York Gov. Averell Harriman, Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Adlai E. Stevenson -- all have come out flatly against the "right-to-work" laws. The Republican position is not yet clear, but the challenges in the campaign will force the party to take a stand. (Page 725)

### Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Autodealers' right to sue manufacturers; strategic minerals, p. 736.

## Rules Ruckus

The House Rules Committee went through several stormy sessions but both sides came out with a victory. The Committee voted 8 to 3 to allow the long bottled-up school aid bill to go to the House floor. A southern bloc opposed the legislation, fearing it might make integration a prerequisite for federal funds for school construction. The southern bloc also opposed a bill to set up a civil rights division in the Justice Department. They held off the latter measure by adjourning the hearings indefinitely on a day Committee attendance fell below a quorum. (Page 741)

## Atom Abdication

Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray told the Joint Atomic Energy Committee that the federal government "prematurely abdicated to private industry the primary responsibility for building large power reactors." He said the prospect of getting industrial atomic power in the near future was gloomy and getting gloomier all the time. He endorsed legislation that would authorize the U.S. to build six atomic reactors as demonstration units to get the program going. (Page 738)

## Lobby Issue

The special Senate committee investigating lobbying on the natural gas bill found itself faced with a problem of semantics: can one differentiate clearly between lobbying and education? The Natural Gas and Oil Committee claimed it was bent on educating the public about the natural gas bill, but Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said that type of educational campaign "might well be calculated to wield more influence on Congress than direct lobbying." (Page 741)